TIMES OFFICE
No. 26 Broad St.
Opposite Driard.

Victoria Times.

Pure Drugs, carefully selected and accurately dispensed, are a desirable combination. You can get both at the P. P. P. P.
C. E. JONES, Chemist,
36 Gov't St. Always Open.

VOL. 21 VICTORIA B. C., THURSDAY, JANUARY 17, 1895 No. 14

Jewelry....

Though we sell our Jewelry at the very lowest advance on cost that is possible, everything is guaranteed and represented exactly as it is.

Challoner & Mitchell,
Manufacturing Jewellers, 47 Government St

OUR SALE CONTINUES

Goods as advertised on the 7th inst. can still be bought; and New Lines also

For Instance We Shall Offer This Week

22 Yards White Cotton for..... $1 00
16 Yards, wider and better, for.. 1 00
16 Yards Fair Quality Ginghams for 1 00
Best Hochelaga Sheeting, two yards wide, for 21c
Best Hochelaga Sheeting, two yards and a quarter wide, for 26c
Best Hochelaga Sheeting, two yards and a half wide, for 30c
18 Yards Flannelettes for 1 00
15 Yards Flannelettes, good and soft for 1 00
Fine Elderdown Flannels, cream and fancy colored, at..... 37 1-2c
A Nice Line of Children's Colored Border Handkerchiefs, at 25c per dozen.

N. B.—These goods were not imported with a view to a cheap sale. Specialties as advertised on the 7th have gone with a rush but plenty of bargains yet remain, and should any purchaser, from any cause, become dissatisfied with his or her purchase, goods may be returned for exchange or the money will be refunded. SALE CONTINUES.

J. HUTCHESON & CO.

THE WESTSIDE, January 14, 1895.

FOR ONE MONTH . . .

Great reductions in all lines of our Large and Complete Stock

A. GREGG & SON,
TAILORS, 62 Yates St.

COAL! COAL! COAL!

The Old Reliable Wellington Coal for Household Purposes.

Wellington and Comox nut coal at reasonable prices. Carload lots at special rates.

Rattray & Hall, Sole Agents, 100 GOVT. ST., TEL. NO. 83. 24 STORE ST., TEL. NO. 197.

C. H. STICKELS . . . . ROOMS: 19 to 22 . . . . Board of Trade Building.

CONSULTING ELECTRICAL ENGINEER & PURCHASING AGENT.
ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER APPARATUS AND SUPPLIES. . .

Estimates for complete electrical installations, either light or power. House wiring plans and superintendence a specialty. All wiring under my superintendence guaranteed.

MADRID'S SAVAGE DIVERSIONS.

Duel Between an African Lion and a Five-Year-Old Bull.

The Cologne Gazette correspondent at Madrid relates a terrible story of tauromachy—a duel which has just taken place between an African lion and a five-year-old bull. High bets were made and nothing else was talked of for days; it seemed as if the national honor depended on it. The tickets were sold in "no time," and those who were not able to procure them in good time had to pay ten to twenty times the original price of one. At 2 in the afternoon a regular migration took place across the Alcade Street to the Plaza del Toros, and this was soon filled to the last place. Several thousand persons could not gain admittance, but, in consequence of the crush, the barriers yielded, and about 300 were jammed in without tickets, and the gendarmes had to make free use of the butt ends of their rifles to keep order at the entrance. The aeronaut Burich, and Mallen, the lion tamer, the proprietor of the lion, which was captured in Senegambia in 1888, were scarcely noticed. Everybody waited with impatience the great moment when the two animals should try their strength with one another in the gigantic iron cage, 30 feet in diameter, which was put up in the centre of the arena.

With a tremendous spring and loud roar the lion entered first—a splendid animal, and so savage that Mallen could do nothing with him, and could not make use of him in his performances. Only last year he nearly fell a victim to his own foolhardiness, being dragged out of the beast's claws almost torn to bits, the lion having just before killed a hyena. The lion paced round the cage several times and then lay down opposite the door of the bull's cage. A second bell being rung, this door was opened, and an indescribable motion went through the crowd. Like lightning, the bull started and went straight at the lion, which now raised itself and lifted its great paws. For one moment the two animals seemed to be one moving mass, then the monarch of the desert was seen to fly through the air. Thundering applause from the thousands and cheers of Spain filled the air, for they evidently considered the bull's victory as a symbol of the national destiny.

The bull now took a few steps backward toward the centre of the cage and awaited a new attack. But as this did not come he rushed forward and rolled his enemy about in the sand like a ball, till, by a sudden turn, the lion tried to get at him from behind and had already stuck his claws into the bull's hindquarter when he was driven off by several powerful kicks and was finally again tossed. The lion now gave in, amid the hisses of the public, tried to escape until he was allowd to slip into his cage. The result was, therefore, quite different from what the large bills posted up everywhere and predicted by an illustration of the lion finally devouring his opponent. It is true that most people had not expected such an issue, but were from the beginning convinced that the bull would be victorious. They based their convictions on the result of similar fights during the last forty years, in which the bull has triumphed over lions, Bengal tigers and ice bears. He was, however, not equal to the elephant, for his horns could not pierce the thick hide, and a tremendous blow from the trunk sufficed to lay him in the dust.

HE ACTED INADVISEDLY.

President Perier is Severely Condemned by the Parisian Newspapers.

Preparations Being Made at Versailles for Election of His Successor.

London, Jan. 17.—The Paris correspondent of the Pall Mall Gazette says when Perier heard of the scene in the chamber of deputies caused by the reading of the President's resignation, he broke down and cried bitterly. His physicians say he needs absolute rest. A large force of detectives has gone to Versailles to watch the movements of the anarchists; fears of bomb throwing being entertained. The royalists are active. It is believed that the Duc Orleans and Prince Victor Napoleon will issue manifestoes to-day, and orders have been given to keep those documents out of France.

Paris, Jan. 17.—The day opened quiet, nothing indicated that the country was on the eve of an election except the force of soldiers massed at the railway bridge at the crossing between Versailles and Paris. Trains arriving at Versailles in the afternoon were packed with senators and deputies. There were no demonstrations either at Versailles station or at the palace where the national assembly is to meet.

The morning newspapers condemn Perier's message of resignation as an undignified document. Newspapers agree that MM. Brisson and Rousseau are the leading candidates. The socialists are violently opposed to the candidacy of Rousseau, and denounce him.

THE BROOKLYN STRIKE.

Mayor Schieren Issues An Important Manifesto.

Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan 17.—Mayor Schieren issued an important manifesto late last night. "The time has come for action," said the mayor. "I have given the railroad companies and their men three days to end the strike. If the strike is not ended in that time, the administration will step in and take charge of the situation, and will see to it that the people of Brooklyn are provided with proper facilities for transportation over the surface railways." The Mayor intimated that a way had been found, as he believed, by which the city authorities could take prompt and effective action to put in and end the strike. He would not indicate what steps he contemplated pursuing.

MITCHELL'S CHALLENGE.

The Englishman Wants to Fight Peter Jackson.

London, Jan. 17.—Peter Jackson says that Charley Mitchell obviously has challenged him merely for advertising and to advance his own interest. Jackson will reply next week. He says that Corbett is the only man in the world whom he really desires to meet.

CHEST PROTECTORS

Just the thing for this weather.
An assortment of latest designs at moderate prices.

COCHRANE & MUNN, Druggists,
Cor. Yates and Douglas Sts.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FOR SALE—Horse "Electric;" saddle or harness. 157 View Street. Jan16-3t

WANTED—ROOM AND BOARD by young man; state terms. Address C. S., Times office. 17-3t

WOULD RENT LARGE ROOM FOR $4 a month to some young lady. Winscomb House, Princess avenue. 17 4t

GO TO SAMPSON'S BOOK EXCHANGE to buy, sell or exchange your books or novels. Novels sold at 12 1-2 cents each.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

Notice is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between Harold Bruce Findley and Albert Richard Baker has this day been dissolved by mutual consent.

Dr. Baker will continue the business and assume all liabilities and collect all accounts due the late firm.

HAROLD BRUCE FINDLEY.
ALBERT RICHARD BAKER.

Witness—
HALLET BAILEY.
Victoria, B. C., January 10th, 1895.

BY W. FURNIVAL & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS.

SALE OF NEW AND SECOND-HAND FURNITURE, PICTURES, MOULDINGS, CLOTHING, ETC.

At their Mart, 88 Johnson Street.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, AT 2 P.M.

Consisting of lounges, upholstered wire frame chair, wicker easy chair, upholstered oak rocker, solid black walnut marble top bed room suit, box and top mattresses, iron bedstead, Dominion springs, toiletware, tapestry carpets, Japanese portiers, pictures and latest improved Domestic sewing machine, cedar book case and writing desk combined, dinner sets, individual plates and other crockery, coal oil stove, perambulator, rifle (Winchester), telescope and other articles too numerous to mention.

TERMS CASH.

W. FURNIVAL & CO., Auctioneers.

NEWS OF THE DOMINION.

B. B. Osler, Q. C., Likely to be the Liberal Candidate for East York.

Canadians Holding Their Own at the Milwaukee Bonspiel —Other News.

Winnipeg, Man., Jan. 17.—The Masons have decided to erect a building exclusively for Masonic purposes. The plans will be prepared at once and work commenced in the spring.

Jack McCulloch, the champion skater of Canada, goes east to-day to compete in the championship races.

General Booth arrived yesterday and was enthusiastically received by the salvationists. A civic address was presented and a mass meeting was held in the Grace Methodist church last night. Meetings will also be held to-night and to-morrow night.

A dispatch from Milwaukee states that the two Manitoba rinks still hold places in bonspiel competitions there. Nelson of Selkirk is in the final four in two competitions, the Hall and Jobbers' Union trophy contests. Kelly's rink, of the Winnipeg Granites, is in the semi-final eight of two competitions, the Hall and the Pfister. The interpational contest takes place to-day. Kelly meets McConnachie of Cambria, Wis., and Nelson meets A. McCulloch of St. Paul.

It is learned from New York that Prince Galitzin, who made a tour through Canada last summer, has been detected in a scheme to swindle the select "four hundred" of the metropolis. A collection of bric-a-brac paintings, alleged to have been heirlooms of the prince's family, was put up at auction and sold at fabulous prices, Galitzen being present at the sale guaranteeing every article as genuine. At the close of the first day's sale a writ was issued for the prince and the whole fraud was exposed in the press.

Toronto, Jan. 17.—There is talk of protesting the late mayoralty election on the ground of corrupt practices.

MacLean, proprietor of the World newspaper, was fined one dollar and costs yesterday for publishing a Sunday paper on the day of the Globe fire.

There seems to be a probability of B. B. Osler, Q. C., accepting the Liberal nomination for East York.

Rev. T. Fenwick, of Woodbridge, in a published letter condemned the action of Lord and Lady Aberdeen in praying beside the bier of Sir John Thompson.

The trial of William Welter and John Hendershot, the alleged Middlemarch murderers, takes place at the Elgin spring assizes, March 5th. Chief Justice Meredith will be the presiding judge.

Amedee Chattelle, the murderer of Jessie Keith, of Listowell, will be tried before Judge Armour at Stratford on March 26th.

Should counsel for Clara Ford succeed in having her trial for the murder of young Westwood, postponed until the next spring assizes, Chancellor Boyd will try the case on April 30.

Hamilton, Jan. 17.—The fifteenth annual re-union of the Ancient Accepted Scotch Rite Masons of Canada, began yesterday in Masonic building.

Cornelius Donovan, inspector of separate schools, died here yesterday after a lingering illness, aged 48.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—Premier Bowell attended the council yesterday. It is understood the question of dissolution or session was discussed but no decision was arrived at. Another council meeting will be held on Friday.

Montreal, Jan. 17.—Ex-Detective Fahey, who served almost seven of his fourteen years sentence in St. Vincent du Paul penitentiary for his part in the celebrated Grand Trunk robbery is dying of consumption and will shortly be liberated.

Ottawa, Jan. 17.—The death of Senator Tasse leaves eleven vacancies in the senate. There are three in Ontario, four in Quebec, three in New Brunswick, one in Nova Scotia and one in Prince Edward Island.

SPORTING INTELLIGENCE.

Events of Interest in the Amateur and Professional Field.

YACHTING.

SEATTLE ELECTS OFFICERS.

The Seattle yacht club at its annual meeting elected the following officers: J. H. Johnson, commodore; W. C. Heilbron, fleet captain; H. C. Henry, president; A. R. Pinckney, treasurer; W. W. French, secretary; George W. Fischer, post captain; W. T. Tickle, measurer, and Commodore Johnson, Messrs. Geo. H. Heilbron, Dr. Hill, E. F. Sweeney and G. V. P. Lansing, trustees. Seattle will have a regatta on July 4.

IMMIGRATION RETURNS.

One Hundred and Sixty Thousand Arrivals at New York.

New York, Jan. 17.—The annual report of the Ellis island immigration bureau for the year ending December 31, 1894, is made public by commissioner Senner. It shows that during the year just ended the total number of emigrants landed at the port of New York was 167,665, of which number 98,031 were males and 69,634 females.

EXECUTED AT WESTMINSTER

Louis Victor, the Indian Murderer, Hanged at Westminster This Morning.

His Speech on the Scaffold—Assured That He Was Going to Heaven.

New Westminster, Jan. 17.—Louis Victor, an Indian of the Cheam tribe, was hanged in the yard of the provincial jail at 8.45 this morning for the murder of Peter, an Indian constable, in September last. Peter was always very active in putting down drinking among the Indians, and on the evening of September 10th last, hearing that a number of Indians were on a spree at Agassiz slough, he left Cheam village for the scene in his canoe. Evidence was adduced at the trial to show that Peter had with him $75 and two handkerchiefs. On reaching Agassiz slough he found Louis Victor, his wife and child, a man named O'Malley and his wife, and an Indian woman named Susannah. All had been drinking, and he ordered Victor and his wife and Susannah to leave with him at once for Cheam. Before leaving Peter wrapped up his money in a dark red handkerchief and put it in the pocket of his overcoat. On the way down both canoes stopped at a small island in the river, and for some reason Peter and Victor left their canoes and walked away together for a short distance. Susannah watched them and saw Victor strike Peter several times over the head with a pole. A minute or two later Victor returned to his canoe, carrying Peter's overcoat and handkerchief. Evidence was adduced to prove that Victor had previously said he would kill Peter if he interfered with him again when he was drinking. Peter's body was afterwards found on a bar down the river, and a post mortem showed that death had been caused by blows on the head. Louis Victor was brought to trial on November 15th last, convicted and sentenced to hang on January 17th, 1895. Since the official advices arrived from Ottawa stating that the law must take its course Louis Victor has been thoroughly resigned to his fate, and spent most of his time seeking spiritual consolation, which was administered by Rev. Father Demeau, the priest in charge of all the Roman Catholic missions from the mouth of the Fraser to Yale.

During the last two days Father Demeau was almost constantly with him and spent the whole of last night in the condemned man's cell. Victor slept but little during the night. At midnight he took light refreshments, and afterwards he tasted nothing more, but prayed continually with the priest. He bore up bravely until seven o'clock, when he was taken with a fit of trembling, and for a time it seemed that he would have to be carried to the scaffold. Before the hour for the execution, however, he rallied, and became firm again and retained his courage to the last. A few minutes before eight o'clock Sheriff Armstrong, his deputy, Mr. Moresby, and the hangman proceeded to the condemned man's cell, and after the hangman had pinioned Victor the march to the gallows commenced, Sheriff Armstrong leading, followed by Deputy Sheriff McMartin, Father Demeau, the hangman, the condemned man and Governor Moresby in the order named. In the jail yard were about twenty persons. Louis Victor mounted the scaffold firmly, and taking his position on the trap faced the small audience unflinchingly. Desiring to make a speech, permission was given him, and he spoke as follows in Chinook, Governor Moresby interpreting sentence by sentence:

"I am going to die with the rope, but I have done nothing, as Christ knows. That is why I do not grieve because I am going to be hung by the rope, because I am going to heaven. Jesus Christ came to this world to save sinners and died on the cross—I would I were like him without deserving it. I want all people to be warned by this and do good, and you will go to heaven, where I am going. I shake hands with every one because I am going to heaven."

Father Demeau then held up the crucifix before Victor's face, which he kissed. The black cap was then drawn over his head by the hangman and the noose adjusted. A short prayer was said by the priest, to which Victor answered in Chinook: "Lord have pity upon me!" At these words the sheriff's handkerchief dropped, the bolt was drawn and the trap fell, landing Louis Victor into eternity. The drop was eight feet, and the doctors present said death was instantaneous, his neck being dislocated, though the pulse continued to beat for nearly five minutes. There was not a hitch in the arrangements and the work was so thoroughly done that hardly a muscle in the body quivered after the drop. At the end of thirty minutes the body was cut down and placed in a coffin, and the usual inquest followed. Later in the day the body was handed over to the friends of deceased, who will take it to Cheam for burial.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Award.

PEACE MAY BE FAR AWAY

China Changeable in Her Ideas About What Terms Should be Given Japan.

The Chinese Emperor Issues a Very Amusing Edict—A Clever Ruse.

Advices to the Associated Press from Yokohama under date of Jan. 4 are as follows:

An official report from Lieutenant-General Nozu, dated December 27th, gives additional particulars of the fight at Hung-wa-sai, which place, like most Chinese towns, is now found to have another pronounciation to its name. Hung-wa-sai is dropped, and Kang-wa-sai appears instead. The Japanese forces were under the direction of a commander who has not hitherto been actively prominent,—Lieutenant-General Katsuta, to whom the control of the first army's western operations has been assigned. Katsuta was not present at Kang-wa-sai, but issued his orders from Hai-cheng. It was on December 17th that he heard of the approach of the enemy under General Sung, whose full strength was not at first known. Major-General Oseko was sent to meet him on December 19th, at the head of 1500 infantry. Sung's troops, ten thousand strong, were found in a position at Kang-wa-sai, about ten miles southwest of Hai-cheng. The Chinese had thrown up earthworks, on which were mounted seven or eight heavy field pieces. Oseko went into action a little after noon, and in spite of the inferiority of his force, continued the contest for nearly five hours, at the end of which he had driven back his opponent's right wing half a mile. Further progress could not be made on account of the entrenchments behind which a considerable proportion of the Chinese centre and left were massed. The Japanese had no artillery, while General Sung, in addition to the cannon mounted on the defensive works, had some seventy-five rapid-firing guns. In anticipation of possible attacks from different localities, Lieutenant-General Katsuta had, in the earlier part of the day, stationed detachments on the several lines of approach to Hai-cheng; but in consequence of the long continued fighting at Kang-wa-sai, Major-General Oshima was instructed to advance thither with two thousand infantry and a small support of cavalry and artillery. These reinforcements came upon the scene at half-past four in the afternoon, and as the day was waning, Oshima decided to try the effect of a bayonet charge with his whole line, and thus to end the affair, if possible, before sunset. His resolution was immediately carried into execution. His men dashed through the Chinese centre, completely destroying their formation, and leaving Sung's army in separate and disconnected bodies. These, however, were sufficiently numerous to be formidable, and three other charges were necessary to overcome all resistance. In the last onset the extemporized fortifications were carried, upon which the Chinese began to throw down their arms and fly in various directions. The majority were supposed to have united at Tien-chwang-tai, west of the Liao river, not far from New-Chwang. The losses of the Chinese are estimated at about three hundred killed and twice that number wounded. The Japanese had 54 killed and 238 wounded. In addition to the injuries received in battle, the invaders suffered severely from exposure to the cold. The ground in that part of Manchuria is covered with snow several inches deep, and after the march from Hai-cheng and back, whole companies were disabled from the effects of the frost.

Although the Japanese government is as guarded as ever in all its utterances, it cannot entirely conceal that the prospect of a speedy peace is not so clear as it seemed three weeks ago. Then China professed to be sincere in her desire to negotiate, and the two American ministers who act as mediums of communication between the contending parties believed that the few objects to a pacific understanding might be removed without serious difficulty. Mr. Dun, having the Japanese side to deal with, knew precisely where he stood. Mr. Denby, to whom the task of formulating the Chinese views was intrusted, was necessarily less sure of his ground, for the opinions of those in power at Pekin were not only often discordant, but were subject to almost as many changes as there were days in the week. But the fall of Port Arthur brought the court and the imperial advisers to so nearly a unanimous a conviction of their helplessness that they agreed, for a time, in recognizing the necessity of humoling themselves before the victorious adversary. Mr. Denby was assuried of their readiness to appoint an agent of proper rank with full power to arrange terms of settlement. Mr. Dun was authorized to declare that the Japanese government was prepared to receive the agent at any time. Then three weeks were wasted in a discussion as to the place where the conference should be held. Finally China yielded to the demand that it be held on Japanese soil, but since then no real progress seems to have been made. At one period the Japanese authorities were so far persuaded of China's good faith that they began to take measures for conciliating the heads of the military party, by whom they were aware that strong opposition would be made to an early cessation of hostilities. It was to exercise a restraining influence upon the army that General Count Yamagata was recalled from Manchuria. But whatever China's real intentions may be, she manifests no eagerness to open the consultations. It is thought by the foreign diplomatists in Tokio that the comparative inactivity of the Japanese armies and fleets since Port Arthur was captured may have caused the Chinese to reconsider their application, or at least to wait for further demonstrations from the other side; and that if the great successes in the Liao-tung peninsula had been followed by a rapid advance westward, China would have been as expeditious in suing for mercy as she is now dilatory. The result of the delay is that the war party is likely to have its way, and that Pekin will be occupied as a preliminary to definite negotiations. Within the past ten days there has been an extraordinary increase of activity in all the military departments. Fresh troops are moving to the seaports, and the shipping of supplies and provisions has recommenced on a vast scale. The machinery now newly put in motion can hardly be put in check in compliance with China's varying moods and whims, and she may be destined to pay dearly for her evasive and misleading policy. At latest advices, no date had been fixed for the departure of Chang Ying-hwan, the accredited envoy from China, for his field of duty.

An official statement of the number of deaths in the Japanese armies has been published. The casualties in battle have been remarkably few, owing to the unwillingness or the inability of the Chinese to fight. In Corea Japan has lost 219 killed outright, and 38 who died from their wounds; while the deaths from diseases have been 406. In China only 72 have been killed, 21 have died from wounds and 24 from diseases.

Japanese engineers in Corea are surveying the lines of the proposed railways from Jinsen (Chemulpo) on the western coast, and Fusan, at the south, to the capital at Seoul. This work is regarded with dark suspicion by the natives, as is every undertaking in which the Japanese engage. Nothing is more remarkable than the contrast between the cheerful satisfaction with which the Chinese of the conquered districts in Manchuria submit to Japanese authority, and the discontent of the Coreans with the people who are laboring to lift them from degradation and then to gradual civilization.

Several Tokio newspapers profess to have information that an attack upon Wei-hai-wei was ordered on December 23, and that the movement against that naval station will begin as soon as the troops of the second division of General Oyama's army can be made ready to participate. The heads of the navy and war departments in Tokio refuse to either contradict or confirm this report, but the newspapers in question have been sharply cautioned, from which it is generally inferred that they were not very far off the mark.

The Emperor of Japan has presented to the Emperor of Germany the insignias of the grand orders of Merit and of the Chrysanthemum. This extraordinary mark of good will has been conferred in recognition of the valuable services rendered by German subjects in imparting military instruction to the Japanese armies.

Lieutenant-General Katsura's reason for keeping his force concentrated at Hai-cheng is that the Chinese are reported to be gathering in great strength at Lao-yung, an important walled city on the Moukden road, some miles to the north of the Japanese position. At one time the Chinese were expelled from Lao-yung, and the place was held by a small Japanese scouting party; but when the Tartar General I began his aggressive demonstrations from Kirin many of the outposts were abandoned, and their occupants drawn in for the defence of Feng-hwang and Kiu-lin. After I's defeat near Antung, the Japanese again proceeded westward, and re-established themselves in Hai-cheng, but Lao-yung was not left unmolested. It is supposed that the bulk of the Moukden garrison is now stationed there, and that I is close in the vicinity, with the greater part of the Tartar corps which he brought from the Amoor district.

Correspondence from Port Arthur describes an ingenious stratagem employed to obtain information respecting the condition of the Chinese fleet at Wei-hai-wei. One of the Japanese cruisers was repainted and equipped in the Chinese style and started at high speed for the naval stronghold, flying the flag of China, and closely followed by a Japanese man-of-war. As she drew near the harbor several shots were fired at her by her pretended pursuer, and she was admitted without opposition to the forbidden waters. A very brief survey enabled her to ascertain that seven ships, including the Ting-yuen, were lying at anchor under shelter of the fortifications, and that the stranded Chen-yuen was probably irreparably damaged. Having accomplished her purpose, the disguised vessel turned and made good her retreat before the Chinese on ship and shore could recover from their amazement at the daring proceeding. News from Chefoo has since confirmed her statement with regard to the Chen-yuen, the uselessness of which is publicly acknowledged by Admiral Ting and his officers.

Not only the foreigners remaining in Peking, but the majority of the native inhabitants as well, are in dread of the calamities to which they may soon be exposed by the influx of disorderly and unmanageable soldiers, and the increased lawlessness of the criminal classes, who are now subject to no restraints, and hold the peaceable citizens entirely at their mercy. The rich shopkeepers are plundered on all sides, and many who are supposed to possess concealed treasures are seized and tortured with the purpose of extorting ransoms. The lower orders are compelled to perform menial labors for the troops, and brutally maltreated if they refuse to obey their taskmasters. Provisions are becoming scarcer every day, and the price of necessary articles of food are so high that the poor are threatened with starvation. The authority of the court has greatly diminished since the command was given to prepare for the flight of the imperial family. Long lines of empty carts stretch through the thoroughfares in the neighborhood of the palace, ready for instant use when the armies of Japan draw near. The sole exception to the general turbulence is found in the diplomatic quarter, where the presence of the marines and sailors has thus far been sufficient to preserve tranquillity. In the event, however, of a popular uprising, it is felt that so small a body of protectors would stand but little chance against the fury of the mobs, supposing it to be turned against the detested strangers. There has never before been a time when the position of affairs in the Chinese capital has been so critical as it is at this moment.

The military experts sent by various western powers to observe the movements of the Chinese armies are passing an unprofitable winter. The Chinese authorities afford them no facilities, the aim of the mandarins now being to hide, as far as possible, the feebleness and incompetency of their military system. Most of the inspectors from abroad are idling at Peking, where their situation is by no means agreeable, the government refusing point blank to assume any responsibility for their safety, no matter what may occur. For all practical ends their journey to the East will prove utterly profitless.

Madame Challiet and her daughter, the unfortunate ladies who were kidnapped by Chinese pirates some months ago, have been ransomed and restored to their friends.

The full text of the imperial edict denouncing the officers lately in command at Port Arthur has been published. The Emperor claims that in spite of the efforts of traitors to conceal the truth from him his eyes are at last opened, and he is resolved that the guilty shall no longer escape. Li Hung Chang is again rebuked for endeavoring to shield the Tao-tai Kung, who "fled from Port Arthur as soon as the enemy had taken the first positions." Li had requested that Kung be cashiered, but allowed an opportunity to redeem his errors. The Emperor insists, however, that he be "adequately chastised for his crimes," and "sent to the Board of Punishments to expiate his wickedness." The four brigade generals who served under Kung "are known to be hiding under protection of Li Hung Chang, who is ordered to deliver them up for judgment." The commander of the Tailien forts who also absconded with the connivance of Li, is promptorily called for. The wrath of the Emperor is not directed solely against these recent malefactors. Looking back to the early days of the war, he demands to be informed where General Wei lies concealed. Li is instructed to find him without delay, and hand him over to the proper authorities to answer for his crimes in Korea, "the lightest of which merits the severest punishment." General Yeh, also, is particularly wanted. "The recollection of the misdeeds of this faithless servant," His Majesty affirms, "fills us with indignation. He basely fled from Asan to Ping-yang, and reported to us that he fought desperate battles on the way, thereby winning our commendation and securing our bounty, whereas he fought no battles whatever, and deluded us with tales of falsehood." The imperial eloquence rises to the highest flight in depicting the cowardice and military ignorance of Yeh. Finally Admiral Ting falls under the lash. "We have sent him," the edict concludes, "repeated orders to lead his ships against the enemy in the open seas, but his cowardly heart has taken refuge in subterfuges, conclusively proving his worthlessness and poltroonery. These are crimes which cannot be condoned. It is our will that Ting be forthwith arrested and sent under guard to the Board of Punishments." The decree was issued December 17th, but none of the parties named has yet suffered the penalties which the Emperor seeks to inflict, nor apparently, have any steps been taken for their apprehension.

TAKEN SUDDENLY ILL.

Duke of Argyll Falls in a Swoon at a Public Meeting.

Glasgow, Jan. 16.—While the Duke of Argyll was addressing a political meeting in this city last evening he suddenly became pale, his voice sank to a whisper, and he reeled and fell insensible into the arms of Lord Kelvin. The audience became greatly excited. The duke shortly reopened his eyes, gazed vacantly around, and slowly recovering consciousness, asked friends to telegraph for his son the Marquis of Lorne. His daughter, Lady Frances, was present. The physicians agreed that the duke's condition was critical, and decided to remain with him during the night. At midnight Dr. Anderson said that the duke had suffered an attack of syncope, but there had been no return of faintness. The doctors experienced great difficulty in restoring the patient's temperature.

GUNST REMOVED.

Governor Rudd Dismisses the Obnoxious Police Commissioner.

Sacramento, Cal., Jan. 16.—The governor yesterday received an opinion from the attorney-general stating that he had the power to remove from office any member of the board of San Francisco police commissioners. He immediately removed Moses A. Gunst and appointed Stewart Menzies.

DUNCAN'S ELECTION.

Most of Last Year's Officers Re-Elected for the Ensuing Year.

Duncan's, Jan. 15.—The municipal elections for north Cowichan took place at the agricultural hall yesterday. The following were the results: Reeve, S. Horace Davie, re-elected; Chemainus ward, Frank Lloyd, re-elected; Somenos ward, John N. Evans, re-elected; Cowichan and Comiaken ward, Thomas A. Wood, re-elected. A contest will be held in Quamichan, for which ward ex-Councillor W. C. Duncan and Mr. Angus McKinnon have been nominated.

Toronto, Ontario.

As Well as Ever

After Taking Hood's Sarsaparilla

Cured of a Serious Disease.

"I was suffering from what is known as Bright's disease for five years, and for days at a time I have been unable to straighten myself up. I was in bed for three weeks; during that time I had leeches applied and derived no benefit. Seeing Hood's Sarsaparilla advertised in the papers I decided to try a bottle. I found

HOOD'S Sarsaparilla CURES

relief before I had finished taking half of a bottle. I got so much help from taking the first bottle that I decided to try another, and since taking the second bottle I feel as well as ever I did in my life." GEO. MERRETT, Toronto, Ont.

Hood's Pills are prompt and efficient, yet easy of action. Sold by all druggists. 25c.

VICTORIA RICE MILLS

ROLLER FLOUR MILL

62, 64 & 66 Store St., Victoria.

GROCERIES.

Whether the pretty sibyl can read the future in the tea grounds is a question; but there's no question but there's a happy satisfaction for those who drink our tea.

Besides our own blends of teas, we carry a full supply of Lipton's.

R. H. JAMESON,

Red Front Store, 33 Fort St.

Xmas Fruit.

CURRANTS AND RAISINS

Just arrived and thoroughly cleaned in our fruit cleaning machine. We guarantee the prices right and quality best at

JOHN'S BROS.,

261 Douglas St., Cor. Kings Road

SNOWFLAKE FLOUR

For FAMILY Use

IS THE BEST.

Ask Your Grocer for it. Have no other

Manufactured by

RED CROWN ROLLER MILLS,

ALBANY, OREGON.

UNDERTAKERS.

CHAS. HAYWARD

(Established 1867.)

Funeral Director and Embalmer

Government Street, Victoria.

JOHN MESTON,

Carriage Maker

BLACKSMITH, ETC.

Broad Street, Between Johnson and Pandora Streets.

FUEL.

COAL. COAL.

Go to 28 Yates Street for Wellington Coal

Telephone No. 449.

G. GAWLEY.

To The Public.

Having purchased from Mr. S. P. McIntosh his coal and wood business, I am prepared to deliver to any part of the city.

No. 1 Dry Cordwood $3.50 per cord.

Best Wellington Coal at $7 per ton.

Terms, Spot Cash. Prompt and careful delivery. Full weight and measure guaranteed.

The above will be carried on in connection with my present business at the Rock Bay Lumber Yard, which will be known in future as the ROCK BAY COAL, WOOD AND LUMBER YARD.

Soliciting a share of your esteemed patronage, I remain, yours faithfully,

EWEN MORRISON.

Office and yard, end of Rock Bay Bridge, Mills, Sidney, B.C.

Telephone 562. nov6-tf

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in March, 1895, for a transfer to Ross James Ferguson of the license now held by me to sell spirituous liquors by retail upon the premises known as The Gordon Hotel, situate on Johnson street, in the City of Victoria.

ALEX. HENDRY.

Dated this 18th day of December, 1894.

f7 1m

ESTATE OF M. B. LANG, DECEASED.

Sale by Tender

Sealed tenders at a rate on the dollar are invited for the purchase of the whole of the stock-in-trade (consisting of Groceries, Hardware, Dry Goods, and stock-in-trade of a General Merchant) belonging or appertaining to the business lately carried on by Margaret Boyce Lang, deceased, situate at Golden, B.C. Tenders will be received by the undersigned up to the 1st day of February, 1895. Particulars and all other information may be obtained upon application to the undersigned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

A. C. FLUMERFELT,

Victoria, B.C.,

Administrator of the Estate of M. B. Lang, deceased.

d28-1m

Quesnelle Quartz Mining Company, Ltd

NOTICE

Is hereby given that at a meeting of the directors of the above company held on November 30th, 1894, an assessment of one fourth of one cent per share was levied upon the capital stock of said company payable forthwith to W. A. Johnston, secretary, at the companies' office, Quesnelle, B. C. Any stock upon which said assessment shall remain unpaid on the 15th day of January, 1895, shall be deemed delinquent and dealt with accordingly. By order of the Board of Directors.

W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Quesnelle, B. C., Nov. 30th, 1894.

d7-6w-d&w

The date of payment of above amount has been extended until February 15th, 1894.

By order of the Board of Directors.

j15-1m-d&w. W. A. JOHNSTON, Sec.

Land Registry Act.

Part (25x70 feet) of lot 162 Victoria City.—A certificate of Indefeasible Title to the above Hereditaments will be issued to Anna Pittock on the 19th day of January, 1895, unless in the meantime a valid objection thereto be made to me in writing by some person claiming an estate or interest therein or in some part thereof.

S. Y. WOOTTON,

Deputy Registrar General.

Land Registry Office, Victoria, B. C. 15th October, 1894. oct15-td

NOTICE

Notice is hereby given that application will be made to the Parliament of Canada at the next session thereof for an act to incorporate a Benefit Society to be called "The Canadian Order of Foresters," with its head office at the City of Brantford, Ontario, with power to insure the members thereof and to establish subordinate Courts of Foresters throughout the Dominion of Canada.

Dated at Brantford, the 26th day of November, A.D. 1894.

HARDY, WILKES & HARDY,

d11-6w Solicitors for Applicants.

NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that it is my intention to apply to the Board of Licensing Commissioners of the City of Victoria at its next sitting, to be held in the month of March next, for a transfer to William Carr Burns of the license now held by me to sell spirituous and fermented liquors by retail upon the premises known as the Mirror Saloon, situate at the corner of Yates and Broad streets, in the City of Victoria.

Dated this 5th day of December, 1894.

ROBERT DUDGEON.

d18-1m.

DAIRYMEN.

The annual meeting of the Dairymen's Association will be held in the Board of Trade room, Victoria, on Wednesday, January 30th, 1895, at 10 o'clock a.m.

All interested in this important industry are requested to be present.

Special rates of passage are being arranged.

A. H. B. MACGOWAN, Secretary.

For Sale or Rent.

"WINTERBOURNE RISE," the residence of the late Sir M. B. Begbie. For further particulars apply to

LOWENBERG, HARRIS & CO.

The Buyer

Who wants Choice Turkeys and Geese at the lowest price will come to THE EASTERN PORK AND PROVISION STORE, No. 13 City Market.

PENNYROYAL WAFERS.

A specific monthly medicine for ladies to restore, and regulate the menses, promoting free, healthy and painless periods. No risks of pain or exposure. Sent by express on receipt of price, $1.00 per box. Will not stain. Dangerous to health. Avoid substitutes. Sealed particulars (sealed) 4c. stamps. Address, EUREKA CHEMICAL COMPANY, Detroit, Mich.

GREAT ENGLISH PRESCRIPTION

A SUCCESSFUL MEDICINE OF 30 YEARS' USE. Has cured thousands of cases of nervous weakness, Weakness of Body and Mind, Effects of Excess, Dissipation and Youthful Indiscretion, Nervous Debility, Lost Vitality, Wakefulness, Pain in the Back, Nocturnal Emissions, Premature Old Age, Impotency, Lack of Energy, Sexual Decay, Blotches, Aches, Pimples, Loss of Power in Either Sex, Loss of Hair, Beard, Whiskers, Nervous Headache, Neuralgia, Sleeplessness, Hot Flashes, Dizziness, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Impure Blood, Premature Decay, Wasting in Children, Consumption, Insanity, Epilepsy, Fits, and many other diseases that lead to premature decay and death. Full strength, $1 per box, 6 boxes for $5. Sold by druggists everywhere. Pamphlet free. Sole agents for Victoria, B.C., LANGLEY & CO., Druggists, 122 Government St. Victoria, B.C. sep28

Maternity Home

(LATE SAMARITAN)

Removed to 193 Johnson Street. Applicants please apply at the Home, or Mrs. Higgins, Cadboro Bay Road, or Mrs. Flumerfelt, Gorge Road.

IN A VERY BAD WAY.

The Mess Into Which the Finances of the Dominion Have Been Brought.

Why the Government Hesitates to Meet Parliament or the People.

From our own correspondent.

Ottawa, Jan. 6.—It was not necessary to have a perusal of the public accounts of the Dominion for 1893-94 to show that the finances of the country were in anything but a satisfactory condition. The returns published from time to time in the Official Gazette were sufficient to show that the expenditure had to a large extent overran the receipts. However, the figures of the finance minister's department have just been published and distributed in blue book form. From the annual report of the department it is shown that the revenue declined $1,794,000, while the expenditure increased by $771,000, so that instead of a surplus of $1,354,000, as was realized in 1893, the fiscal year closed on June 30th last with a deficit of $1,210,300. In other words Canada started on the 1st of July, 1893, with a balance on the right side of the ledger of $1,354,500, and it closed the year on the 28th of June, 1894, with a deficit of $1,210,300. But this is not all, although it is the best showing that the department can make in explaining the receipts and the expenditures from ordinary sources, or what is called the consolidated fund. Under our present system of financial bookkeeping there is what is called capital account, and by placing to this account certain items of expenditure it helps to make the deficit smaller than it would otherwise appear to be. The real condition of our finances is the exact receipts and the exact expenditure, which can only be found in including what we have added to the public debt during the year as well as the nominal deficit. Altogether, therefore, we have added to the public debt during the year the very large sum of $6,634,089. This then is the real deficit of expenditure over revenue. If we subtract from this the sinking fund investments the net deficit is $4,501,089. This then is a very poor showing for the year as far as our financial affairs go. But when it is known that bad as this is it will be still worse during the current year the matter is one which requires the speedy attention of the government.

The net debt of the Dominion on June 30th last reached the enormous figure of $246,183,029. The net rate of interest paid on the debt increased from 2.88 per cent. in the year previous to 2.91 per cent. The rate of interest of the gross debt was 3.31 per cent., compared with 3.26 for the year 1892-93.

I should have mentioned that the total consolidated fund receipts were $36,374,693 and the expenditure $37,585,025, showing a shrinkage of $1,798,915 as compared with the previous year. Nearly all this loss was due to the receipts from customs, which dropped from $20,954,000 in 1893 to $19,198,114 in 1894, or a loss of $1,755,800.

It is no pleasant prospect for the Canadian taxpayer to know that high as the rate of taxation is to-day that it must be increased at the approaching session of parliament. Something must be done to meet the falling off in revenue. A policy of drift would be the most imbecile of all policies, although it is one which the present administration is fond of pursuing. The first five months of the present fiscal year show a falling off of revenue as compared with last year to the extent of nearly $2,500,000. Now to go on in the same ratio as we did last year by the end of the year there would be a deficit of about $8,000,000. The lowest calculation would make it $6,000,000. Something therefore must be done to put a stop to this or the credit of the Dominion abroad will soon be damaged.

At the last session of parliament heavy votes were made for railway subsidies and other public works. The government thought this was necessary because of the approaching general election. The loan which the finance minister made in London will be gone before these works have well started, so that in a few more months he will have to go again borrowing. There is the Trent Valley canal, the deepening of the Lachine canal, the dredging of Lake St. Louis and a number of other works which will have to be let within a few months and which will require large expenditures. So that the financial outlook was probably never worse since confederation.

This then is the reason why the government cannot come to a decision on the question of appealing to the country now or having another session first. The general opinion is that owing to the condition of the lists there will have to be a session. But as yet the matter has not been settled.

If another session is decided upon there will have to be three by-elections. One will be held in Antigonish, another in Quebec West and another in Vercherres. In Antigonish, the late premier's constituency, preparations are already being made for a contest. Mr. McIsaac, M. P. P., has been selected by the Liberals. This not only shows that the Liberals are going to fight hard for a constituency which they held prior to the late Sir John Thompson's capturing it with the assistance of Bishop Cameron, but it also shows that for the first time in many years the provincial government is going to take a hand in the election, as preparatory to the great fight which Nova Scotia is to make to get rid of high protection. The sympathy cry will be raised in Antigonish by the Conservatives, and a relative of the late premier's by marriage is likely to be the candidate they will run. As for Quebec West, the Conservatives cannot get a suitable candidate, and Vercherres without doubt will go Liberal.

The news which reached here from Halifax last week of the serious illness of Sir Mackenzie Bowell threw the whole party for the time being in a panic. It was quickly recognized that his death would be a still greater blow to the party at the present time than was the death of Sir John Thompson. There is not at present another man in the government but is an impossibility as a leader. The premier is now 71 years of age, and under any circumstances he cannot long lead the Conservatives. Who will succeed him no one can tell. But everybody here believes that before another year comes round Mr. Laurier will be called on to take charge of affairs at Ottawa. SLABTOWN.

PERIER'S MESSAGE.

Read in the Chamber of Deputies by M. Brisson.

Paris, Jan. 16.—In the chamber of deputies M. Brisson read the following message from President Perier:

Messrs. les Senateurs, Deputes: I have never concealed from myself the difficulty of the task which the national assembly imposed upon me. I have foreseen them, but although one doesn't refuse a post in time of danger, one only retains the position with dignity under the conviction that he is serving the country. The president of the republic, deprived of the means of acting, can only find confidence in his reliance upon the nation. Without this his situation is powerless. I do not doubt the good sense and justice of France, but the public opinion has been misled. Neither my twenty years' devotion to democratic institutions nor my deep attachment to the republic was sufficient to convince all republicans of the sincerity and ardor of my political faith, nor to disabuse my adversaries, who believe, or affect to believe, that I will make myself an instrument of their passions and their hopes. During the past six months a campaign has been conducted of defamation and insults against the army, the magistracy (here a socialist shouted, "and rightly!"), parliament and an irresponsible chief of state. This liberty of fomenting social hate continues to be called liberty of thought. The respect and ambition I have for the country will not allow me to permit certain men day after day to insult the best interests of the fatherland (at this point the reading was interrupted by loud hisses among the socialist deputies), and the man who represents France in the eyes of the foreign nations. I cannot resign myself to compare the weight of moral responsibility resting upon me with the impotence to which I am condemned. Perhaps I shall be understood if I affirm that constitutional fictions cannot satisfy the demands of political conscience. Perhaps by abandoning my functions I shall leave the duty to those who are still preoccupied with the dignity of the office and who have a care for the good name of France before the world. Unchangingly faithful to myself, I remain convinced that reforms can be carried out with the active concurrence of a government which is resolved to secure respect for the laws and determined to ensure the obedience of their subordinates and group them all in common action for the common aim. I have faith despite the sadness of the presentiment in the future progress of France and in the future of social justice. I lay on the table of the senate and the chamber of deputies my resignation of the functions.

"(Signed) CASIMIR-PERIER."

BLESSINGS OF PROTECTION.

Four Thousand Unemployed Men March in Montreal.

Montreal, Jan. 16.—About 4000 unemployed workmen surrounded the city hall this morning, and a deputation, introduced by William Darlington, interviewed the mayor. Mr. Darlington said he had been asked to organize a physical force association. Three hundred anarchists could be mustered in Montreal just now, he said. The mayor appointed Friday next for a public meeting to discuss the subject of relieving the unemployed.

A USEFUL GHOST.

This Beats Hypnotism To Win a Bride.

Harry Vanvleck says to himself that all is fair in love and war, as he rejoices in the possession of the handsomest woman near Lodus Point, N. Y. She was Miss Ida Newman, whose parents own and live on a fine farm of 200 acres. Miss Ida could have had several beaux every evening if she had wanted them. She took a fancy to Vanvleck, and he was supremely happy until a pale, slender, aristocratic appearing young man appeared in town. He gave his name as Harry Walker.

This young man was so different from the average country swains that the girls, including Miss Ida, set their caps for him. Miss Ida won him, much to Vanvleck's chagrin. But Vanvleck was a resourceful lover, and he hired a man to impersonate a ghost and moan in the graveyard when Walker went home from his calls on Miss Ida. Walker was twice frightened most out of his wits, but he did not give up.

Then Vanvleck planned a master stroke. He knew Walker and Miss Ida would pass the graveyard on a certain night. He stationed his "ghost" in the graveyard and took up his own position down the road. As he expected, Walker lost his head when the "ghost" moaned, and ran away. Miss Ida, not suspecting ghost, stood petrified with astonishment until she looked into the graveyard and saw a white-robed figure stalking there. Then she shrieked and ran.

Vanvleck came whistling unconcernedly up the road just in time to catch the frightened girl in his arms. Though she was in hysterics he managed to get her to tell the story. Then he put on a show of bravery, dragged the girl back, offered to go all through the graveyard, and posed as a hero generally, incidentally calling attention to Walker's ignominious flight. Walker left for parts unknown a few days later. The wedding is over and the "ghost" has received the finest Christmas gift he ever got.

When Baby was sick, we gave her Castoria,
When she was a Child, she cried for Castoria.
When she became Miss, she clung to Castoria.
When she had Children, she gave them Castoria.

MAY CURE LEPROSY.

Experiments in Venezuela That Gives Hope for Victims of the Disease.

Those who have seen the emaciated, pain-racked bodies, and known of the hopeless lifes of victims of leprosy will be glad to learn that experiments are being made in Maracaibo, Venezuela, with a treatment, which, if it will not permanently cure, will at least stay the progress of the disease The prime mover in these efforts is E. H. Plumacher, United States consul in Maracaibo. He is aided by the directors of the lazaretto of that city and members of the local government. The experiments thus far have resulted so satisfactorily as to attract the attention of the medical profession in various parts of South America, where lepers are more or less numerous. An exhaustive report on the subject was sent recently to the authorities in Washington by Mr. Plumacher. In this report, while copious extracts are given from the daily memoranda of the physicians at the lazaretto, no explaination is made of the medicine used.

It is, however, the discovery of Dr. S. C. Rothwell, an American physician, now residing in Maracaibo, who became acquainted with it while traveling in the western part of the United States. Experiments were first made with lepers living within the city limits of Maracaibo under the care of their families. Of these results Mr. Plumacher says:—"As to the effects, I may say that I am well content, and with increasing hope. From the commencement of the administration of the medicine a general improvement could be observed. The features regained a more natural aspect, and there was a marked increase of appetite. That the remedy would cure certain effects of the disease was demonstrated beyond a doubt, and, although the process of cure was slow, it was also sure and constant." Such success with these private patients led to more public and systematic trials at the lazaretto, or pest house, set apart exclusively for persons afflicted with leprosy. This was done with the assistance of the directors of the institution, and was to be tried for a period of five months in ten cases. The patients selected were five men, two women, a youth, a boy of seven years old, and a girl of five years. In every case the most satisfactory results were achieved, and the experimenters were more than convinced of the efficacy of the remedy.

Mr. Plumacher was a daily visitor at the lazaretto, and as a result of his observations wrote: "In my opinion the remedy has surely great virtues. It has arrested from the first doses the progressive march of the disease. I cannot affirm, however, that the malady will be definitely and completely cured by the demonstration of this remedy. As yet it is an experiment, but the results so far give grounds for much hope." The preparation of the medicine and care of the patients have proved an expensive undertaking so much so as to be beyond the means of the directors of the lazaretto. In this emergency the government of Venezuela have been appealed to, and the matter will be taken up soon as a national affair. Medical societies and individuals are offering their aid. Heretofore leprosy has been considered beyond cure. The wretches who were stricken were ostracized from their fellows, and lived a few years in misery and pain until death relieved them. Now for the first time a single ray of hope is seen, and medical men in those countries where leprosy exists are coming forward to help along the efforts of the United States consul in this case.

HIS RICHES TOOK WINGS.

The Remarkable Rise and Fall of Senator Tabor.

The story of the career of H. A. W. Tabor of Colorado is a picturesque and romantic one, interspersed with episodes of both comedy and pathos, and conveying some lessons that have general interest and importance, declares the St. Louis Globe-Democrat. He was born and raised in New England, where he learned the trade of a stonecutter. From there he went to Kansas during the slavery troubles and engaged in farming but gave a good share of his time to politics as an ardent friend of the free-state cause. Then he moved to Colorado and opened a small store at Leadville, being then so poor that his wife did washing.

One day he casually "grubstaked" two ragged and hungry miners, and they "struck it rich," and he became a millionaire before he knew it. He was the principal owner of the Little Pittsburg mine, which yielded over $4,000,000 in two years; he bought the Chrysolite which yielded $3,000,000 in less than one year; then a part of the Robert E. Lee, which yielded as much more; and then the Matchless, which paid him two thousand dollars a day, and at times as much as $35,000. Everything that he touched turned to money, and he accumulated "wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." He built magnificent blocks of houses in Denver and established various business enterprises, and at length he was sent as a senator to Washington, where he promoted the gayety of nations by wearing night shirts that cost $250 each.

This was only a little over a dozen years ago, and to-day Tabor is a bankrupt, and an assignee has possession of the small remnants of his once colossal fortune. For the past five or six years he has known nothing but reverses. His property steadily dwindled in value, his speculations all proved disappointing, and the payments of high rates of interest upon money borrowed in the vain hope of turning the tide once more in his favor has finally forced him to capitulate, and placed him practically where he was when he kept the little store in Leadville, and his wife, from whom he has meanwhile been divorced, was helping him along by doing the service of a mining camp laundress. This goes to show how riches take to themselves wings and fly away.

When Tabor was at the zenith of his marvellous success it did not seem possible that he could ever become a poor man again, and yet a comparatively short period has sufficed to strip him of his great estate and scatter it in all directions. It is so with these big fortunes oftener than we stop to think. They have no assurance of permanence. The causes that produce them are stronger than the influences that operate to undermine and dissipate them. In cases where they do not, as in this case, collapse during the life time of the original possessor, those who inherit them are rarely able to preserve them, and thus, apparently by some force of an unknown law, they are redistributed and made a part of the common fund of society in which every man has such a share as he can acquire by his diligence and intelligence.

"The cup that cheers but not inebriates."
Blue Cross Tea
Purest. Best. Cheapest.
In ½ lb. and 1 lb. packets only.
HEAD OFFICE LONDON, ENGLAND. Wholesale Agents: WILSON BROS.

WEAK-MAN
Cure yourself in fifteen days. I will send Free (sealed) the prescription and full particulars of a new and positive remedy for all weakness in young or old men. Cures lost manhood, nervous weakness, impotency in 15 days. I will also furnish remedies if desired. Enclose stamp and address P.O. Box 578, Toronto, Ont. p-o-d.

No Need
For Sickness. Banish it. ADAMS' TUTTI FRUTTI does it. It keeps the digestion right.
See that no imitation is palmed off on you.

Bank of British Columbia.
Savings Bank Department.
NOTICE TO DEPOSITORS.
From 1st January, 1895, and until further notice, the rate of interest allowed on Savings Bank Deposits by this Bank will be three per cent. (3 per cent.) per annum.
GEORGE GILLESPIE, Manager.
Bank of British Columbia,
Victoria, 18th Nov., 1894.

Simpson, Strickland & Co
DARTMOUTH, ENGLAND,
Engineers, Yacht & Launch Builders.
SOLE MAKERS OF
Kingdon's Patent Machinery,
—FOR—
STEAM LAUNCHES, ELECTRIC LIGHT and AGRICULTURAL PURPOSES.
We build and completely equip First-class Launches of all descriptions for Lake, Sea, River and shallow draught work.
OUR SPECIALTIES ARE
First in Economy, Power, Speed and Lightness.
The materials and the workmanship are the best.
Write for catalogue and price list.

DRY GOODS.
Argyle House
SPECIAL PRICE LIST FOR JANUARY.
Canton Flannel, - - 14 yds for $1
Flannelette, - - 15 " $1
White Calico, - - 20 " $1
Unbleached Calico, - 20 " $1
Linen Glass Cloth, - 12 " $1
All Linen Crash Toweling 12 yds $1
Dress Lining, - - 3 yds for 25c
Grey Flannel, - - - 12 1-2c a yd
White Flannel, - - - 25c a yd
Scarlet Flannel, - - 25c a yd
Brown Holland, . . . 10c a yd
Art Muslin, . . . 8 1-2c a yd
Children's Heavy Wool Hose from 15c a pair.
Children's Undervests from 25c each
Women's Cashmere Hose, 25c a pair
Bed Comforters, . . 75c each
White Blankets, . . $2 a pair
CLEARING OUT WOMEN'S JERSEYS AT COST.
J. Horner & Co.

WHO IS YOUR TAILOR?
A GHOST
Of a show is all we want to convince you that our stock of suitings is the best yet imported and our prices all strictly within reason. These words stand for a long and interesting story in the way of how to dress well.
Scotch Tweed Suits from $20.
Worsted Suits, $30.
J. W. CREIGHTON,
86 Government Street.

VETERINARY.

S. F. TOLMIE, VETERINARY SURGEON, Graduate Ont. Vet. Col., Member Ont. Vet. Med. Soc. (Late with Dr. John Wende, V.S., Buffalo, N.Y.) Office at Bray's Livery, 100 Johnson Street. Telephone 182; residence telephone 417, Victoria, B.C.

ARCHITECTS.

JNO. TEAGUE, ARCHITECT, Has removed to new offices corner of Broad street and Trounce avenue.

MUSICAL.

PROF. BRADLEY, Organist and Choirmaster of the R. R. Church, receives pupils for Organ, Piano, Singing and 'Cello lessons; he also undertakes the training of choirs and choral societies. Address: 104 Pandora Street. jy-1m

SCAVENGERS.

PETER HANSEN, CITY SCAVENGER Yards and cesspools cleaned by contract or monthly. Prompt attention given to all orders, and prices reasonable. Orders left at Dixi Ross & Co.'s and Robert Porter's, Island Market, Johnson and Douglas streets, Residence, Discovery street, between Government and Douglas. Telephone 184.

JULIUS WEST, GENERAL SCAVENGER, successor to John Dougherty. Yards and cesspools cleaned, contracts made for removing earth, etc. All orders left with Jas. Fell & Co., Fort street, grocers; Cochrane & Munn, corner Yates and Douglas streets, will be promptly attended to. Residence, 50 Vancouver St.

SOCIETIES.

B. C. PIONEER SOCIETY. The Hall of the above society in Musgrave Block, Broad street, is open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m., for the convenience of the Pioneers and their friends, who are cordially invited to visit the rooms.

ANCIENT ORDER FORESTERS. Court Vancouver No. 5935, A. O. F., meets 1st and 3rd Mondays in each month in Pythian Hall, Government street. Visiting brothers are invited. SIDNEY WILSON, Sec.

VANCOUVER & QUADRA LODGE, No. 2, A. F. & A. M., R.C.R. Regular communication the third Wednesday in each month, at Masonic Temple, corner Douglas and Fingard streets. Sojourning brethren cordially invited.

ST. ANDREW'S AND CALEDONIAN Society meets in their own Hall, Blanchard Street on the first Friday of every month. All Scotchmen are invited to join. E. G. SMITH, Sec.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A. & W. WILSON, PLUMBERS AND GASFITTERS. Bell Hangers and Locksmiths. Dealers in best descriptions of Heating and Cooking Stoves, Ranges, etc. Shipping supplied at lowest rates. Broad Street, Victoria, B. C. Telephone call 139

Coltart & Eteson, BROKERS. Notaries Public, Shipping and Insurance Agents. Loans Negotiated. 72 GOVERNMENT STREET.

SIMEON DUCK. THOS. T. HULL. S. DUCK & CO., AUCTIONEERS, House, Land and Commission Agents. Account sales promptly settled. Cash advanced on goods for absolute sale. Duck Building, 58 Broad street, Victoria.

JEWELERS, ETC.

W. J. STODDART, Practical Watchmaker and Jeweler, New York Hotel Building, Yates St. Watches cleaned, 75 cts; Best Mainsprings 75 cts; Pivoting Wheels, 75 cts; Staffs and Pinions, $1.25; Clocks Cleaned, 50 cts. Jewelry repaired on short notice, on premises, at very low figures.

S. A. STODDART, The New Watchmaker and Jeweller, 68½ Yates Street. Cleans Watches thoroughly for 75c. New Main Spring, 75c. Balance and Pallet Staffs, $1.25. And guarantees all work for 12 months. Practical experience of over 25 years. Waltham Stem Wind Watches from $5.

Accurately adjusted. F. W. NOLTE & CO., The Only Opticians, 37 Fort street. VICTORIA, B. C.

MISCELLANEOUS

OKELL & MORRIS are selling 2-lb glass jars of Pure Strawberry Jam for 35c. Buy your grocer.

ASK YOUR GROCER for 2-lb glass jar of Pure Raspberry Jam put up by Okell & Morris. Only 35c.

CHEAPEST AND BEST JAM in the city is Okell & Morris' 2-lb glass jar for 35c.

MASTERS OF SEALING SCHOONERS—Good cook open to engagement. Apply "E," 5 Green street, city.

OKELL & MORRIS' Jam once tasted will be always tasted.

OKELL & MORRIS hold ten diplomas and two gold medals for purity and excellence of jams.

DELICIOUS HOME MADE BREAD delivered fresh daily, by Domestic Bakery, 59 Broad street. d31-3m

FOR SALE

FOR SALE—5-roomed cottage and lot at Oak Bay; price reduced to $1100; payable $100 cash and balance to suit purchaser. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

TO LET.

TWO STOREY HOUSE in James Bay to let; furnished or unfurnished. For particulars address Miss McCandlish, 129 1-2 Fort street. j14

DESIRABLE OFFICES ON GROUND floor of Temple Building with large fire proof vault, lavatory and all modern conveniences, will be available for rent from 1st of February. Apply to Messrs. Robert Ward & Co., Limited. jan11-10t

TO LET—Two story brick house; 8 rooms; Cadboro Bay road; $18 per month. Nice cottage at Oak Bay; 5 rooms; reduced to $7 per month. A. W. More & Co., 70 Douglas street.

BOARD OR LODGING.

FURNISHED ROOMED HOUSE for sale cheap for cash; must sell on account of poor health. Address E. M., 90 Douglas street, Victoria, B.C. jan11-6t

NICE SUNNY ROOMS with board, $6 per week; or single rooms with gas and bath, five minutes walk from postoffice. Bella Vista, 34 Humboldt street. j14-1w

TENDERS WANTED.

TENDERS are called for the purchase of Mission Church, and full sized lot on Herald street. Tenders to be not later than the 18th instant. The highest or any tender not necessarily accepted. Address Rev. C. M. Tate, 82 Michigan street, city. jan 11-6t

PHIL R. SMITH, Book Binder, Paper Ruler, & Manufacturing Stationer, 32 LANGLEY STREET.

EDUCATIONAL.

VICTORIA COLLEGE, BEACON HILL PARK. (LATE CORRIG COLLEGE.) The Leading Day and Boarding College for Boys north of San Francisco. Modern and fully equipped college buildings, fronting on the Park and Straits. First-class Teaching Faculty—British University Graduates; University, Professional Commercial and Modern Courses. Reasonable fees. Cricket, football, swimming, athletics, etc. For spring term entrance apply PRINCIPAL J. W. CHURCH, M.A. fel3 s,m,t&w 1y

REOPENING MONDAY, JANUARY 7th.

The Daily Times.

HEALTH MATTERS.

Dr. Geo. H. Duncan, city health officer, in his annual report dealt with some matters pertaining to the public health which should, now that the hurly-burly of the elections is over, command the attention of the citizens and of the newly elected council. Perhaps the most important of these is the necessity of disinfecting the baggage of Chinese and Japanese passengers who arrive by the transpacific steamships. There is inspection now of the passengers themselves, but their baggage comes ashore without measures being taken to free it from the germs of infectious diseases, which are always present in the steamers' ports of call. An Oriental immigrant may have packed up his belongings in an atmosphere fairly reeking with smallpox of cholera germs; and in such case on his arrival here there is a strong probability of any imprisoned microbes being released to do mischief. The steps which Dr. Duncan suggests would be likely to obviate the danger, therefore the people of the whole province as well as of Victoria should interest themselves in having the advisability of these steps impressed on the Dominion government. Dr. Duncan's advice as to the council procuring disinfecting apparatus and a suspect station is also timely, and should receive due attention.

The paragraph in the report which deals with the sewerage system should claim attention, for, as Dr. Duncan points out, there is serious danger of the spread of disease by the practice of using night soil as at present. Typhoid fever and tuberculosis are particularly liable to propagation through this medium. In this connection may be noted Dr. Duncan's reference to typhoid fever and the failure of physicians to report cases of this disease. Everybody knows that there have been cases during the past year—though they have not been numerous—and that doctors can surely not classify typhoid as a non-infectious disease.

The question of tuberculosis in cows, to which Dr. Duncan further refers, has been very freely discussed in various places of late. There is a general agreement of the authorities that the disease is very likely to be conveyed to human beings through either the milk or the meat of affected cattle, and the results of the investigations which Dr. Duncan quotes illustrate the danger in a graphic way. It is the duty of our provincial and city authorities to study the methods pursued elsewhere and devise improvements if possible, to the end that the danger from this source may be minimized. Particular attention has been given to the subject in Ontario, in New York state and in Massachusetts. Tuberculin, the lymph discovered by Professor Koch, has been generally recognized as a pretty certain means of detecting the presence of the disease in cattle.

There are many other points in Dr. Duncan's able report which are deserving of attention on the part of the civic authorities and the citizens. In fact the whole report should give valuable assistance towards making the city cleaner, more healthful and more attractive, and a great deal of work, unfortunately, still needs to be done in this direction.

"HOWLERS."

The Colonist, in an editorial article this morning, administers a well deserved lecture on good behavior to those government employes, government road superintendents, etc., who acted so boisterously at Tuesday evening's public meeting. Every one who was present at that meeting must have noticed certain individuals who are fortunate inasmuch as they are filling government billets and others who are engaged in business with city M. P. P.'s acting in a most unbecoming manner. It is a cause of gratification to note that the Colonist is thoroughly alive to the necessity of administering a severe reprimand, and the following excerpt from the Colonist's lecture should, if studied by the government employes referred to, result in their benefit. The Colonist says:

"The howlers have found that noise is effective. They can easily create the impression that they are ten times as numerous as they are. A score or two of the most ignorant and the most brainless men in town can make the uninitiated believe that they number hundreds, and they can by their interruptions disconcert all but the most experienced and the most confident speakers. This is the object of much of their clamor. What they don't want to hear they are determined that no one else shall hear. It is for this purpose that they are often used by men who are not themselves howlers. And the howlers are proud to be used in this way."

That sentence: "What they don't want to hear they are determined no one else shall hear" is very good, for the attempt on the part of the government employes and the others referred to to interrupt Messrs. Marchant, Wilson and Dwyer during the course of their remarks was particularly noticeable. This well deserved castigation which the Colonist administers to those howlers this morning, is by far the most suitable thing which the Colonist has given utterance to for some time. One might almost have hoped that the Colonist will sufficiently reform as to advocate the complete withdrawal of the commissioners bill and the abolition of the protective policy.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

A brood of chickens came home to roost at the Colonist office this morning. An anonymous writer resurrected the editorial opinions of the "organ" in favor of Mayor Teague, published one year ago, and reproduced them in a letter, which was given a prominent place on the first page. It is very little wonder that the editor sought his revenge and howled about the "howlers". Ald. Wilson made a gallant fight, but thus handicapped the advocacy of the "organ" was a positive injury to his cause.

The people of San Francisco are just now most indignant over the appointment of "Mose" Gunst, a notorious gambler and friend of criminals, as one of the police commissioners for the city. This appointment was the work of ex-Governor Markham, who was just about to retire from his own office at the time. The people of San Francisco may well be alarmed at their police force being placed in the hands of such a man, and the people of Victoria might well be still more alarmed, if not only the police but all the civic affairs were likely to fall under the control of Davie appointees.

The Town and Country Journal, of Sydney, N. S. W., reports a curious incident, which shows that John Chinaman has taken a leaf out of the white man's book. The owner of a station at Warra, Mora district, had been shearing with Chinamen, and put on three Europeans in order to get the work done quickly. Soon after the men began work the Chinamen, who could not speak English well, and were old hands at shearing, ceased work, and informed the station holder that unless he discharged the three white men they could not continue. The Chinamen thereupon struck work, and the station owner was compelled to discharge the three men. The Chinamen resumed afterwards.

Brief Locals.

—Ocean Spray Toothwash beautifies the teeth. Bowes' drug store, 27 Johnson street.

PERSONAL.

H. A. Benjamin, Seattle, is a guest at the Victoria.

Thos. Kidd, Lulu Island, is staying at the Oriental.

W. J. Macaulay is spending a few days on the Sound.

F. G. Richards, jr., came over from the Sound this morning.

P. A. Paulson went to Tacoma last night on the City of Kingston.

G. A. Eckerly, Seattle; E. H. Heaps, Vancouver, are guests at the Oriental.

C. J. F. Zimmerman, Geo. S. Palmer, Spokane, have apartments at the Driard.

A. H. Macgowan, J. D. Breeze, E. D. Rand, Vancouver, are guests at the Driard.

David Gibbs, E. B. Hermon, G. H. Dawson, Vancouver, are registered at the Victoria.

Mrs. W. T. Marvin left last evening for San Francisco. She will be absent a month.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder, Awarded Gold Medal Midwinter Fair, San Francisco.

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE

AT THE CITY HALL.

The city hall was the centre of attraction, for in the old police court room were the boxes, booths and lists for the mayoralty and school trustee elections. The dock where so many offenders have stood to pay their tribute to the law was cleared away, and against the wall behind the place were the voters' booths. In front were the clerks' tables with the ballot boxes for the first named contest, and in the back of the room outside of the rail was the election paraphernalia for the last named. Returning Officer Bull was on hand, and was assisted by a competent corps of clerks. The latter were well prepared for their work, and a voter was not long in accomplishing the object of his visit. Mayor Teague, Ald. Wilson and John J. Austin, the three candidates for mayor, were present nearly all day, the two last named, backed by active committees, made an aggressive fight all day, while the mayor seemed to do little beyond looking on. Work for him was done principally by his committee men. Mr. Wilson had headquarters at the corner of Pandora and Broad streets, Mr. Teague across from the fire hall on Broad street, and Mr. Austin at the corner of Broad and Johnson streets. Voting began early, and the greatest crush came at noon, when the working people took the opportunity of making use of their most precious right. With the exception of the Lubbe-Wilson incident, dealt with elsewhere, there was hardly a happening out of the routine. A couple of curious Chinamen dropped in to study the ballot system of Canada, and were as much amused at the mysteries as were the crowd at them.

THE HOWLERS.

To the Editor:—The Colonist is to be congratulated on its leading editorial this morning. I attended the meeting at the city hall Tuesday evening, and, sir, the behavior of some of the "howlers," as the Colonist calls them, was simply disgraceful. Why, sir, there was a little crowd of men, and prominent business men, too, gathered around the mayor's chair—the one he occupies at meetings of the council—who howled themselves hoarse when Mr. Marchant was speaking and hissed continually when Mr. Alexander Wilson was on the platform. Of course it was rather unfair of the Colonist to deliver such a severe lecture to its friends but then it is the duty of a "big" newspaper to speak in the interests of the people. It is to be hoped the gentlemen will benefit by the advice of their organ and hereafter keep quiet at public meetings.

ANTI-HOWLER.

FIRE INSURANCE.

To the Editor: In answer to a letter signed "Insurance" in your issue of Tuesday last I beg to enclose extracts from a letter that appeared in the press a few months ago, that will give him the information he desires. During the last decade the companies have paid losses to policy holders $390,264, or an average yearly loss of $39,026, while the city has collected the exorbitant and unjust tax for twenty-four years. Whether the companies obtain an adequate return, in the way of protection, from our fire department, is easily shown by the reports to the city council from time to time by the efficient chief and the late water commissioner, Mr. Wilmot, all of which can be seen at the City Hall. Yours truly, RUMTUX.

There are at present 32 companies doing business in Victoria, 21 of these British companies, 7 American, 3 Canadian and 1 local, with an average income in premiums from Vancouver Island (Nanaimo excepted) of a trifle over $3,000 per annum, giving a total income in round figures of $100,000. The average loss ratio for the past five years is 34 per cent. of the income (present year 58 per cent.); working expenses taken from the annual report of the superintendent of insurance at Ottawa, amounting to 30 per cent.; amount for reserve (unexpired and term policies) 40 per cent., and the municipal tax 10 per cent. This shows the following:

Amount paid for losses for one year.	$34,000
Amount paid for working expenses.	30,000
Amount placed to reserve and re-insurance	40,000
Amount paid for municipal tax	10,000
Total	$114,000

Why should these companies pay for the support of an efficient fire establishment to protect the property of people who do not insure while many others carry from 10 to 25 per cent. only of insurance on their building, so that when a small loss occurs the company carrying the risk is called upon to pay the face value of the policy, which is adequate return is made to it in the shape of the premiums paid.

INTELLECTUAL ACTIVITY.

Prof. Flechsig's Discoveries of Centres of Association of the Brain.

In the physiology of the brain a step forward has lately been taken which renders the problem of intellectual activity considerably more intelligible. The Leipsic specialist for diseases of the mind, Prof. Flechsig, at present rector of the university there, has lately discovered that within the surface of the cerebrum four connected complexes are definable, closely resembling one another, but essentially differing from the other parts of the cerebrum in anatomical structure. These four centres lie in the fore part of the frontal cerebrum, in the temporal lobe, in the hinder parietal lobe, and in the lobule. The extraordinary development of these centres essentially distinguishes the human brain from that of the lower animals. Flechsig calls them intellectual centres," or "centres of association," because they concentrate the activities of the organs of sense into higher units.

These centres do not exist in new born children. Not till months later, when all the rest of the cerebral substance has become medullated, do these centres, with which the child begins to think, develop. The "centres of association" are connected by numerous systems of fibres. Flechsig draws a contrast between them and the "centres of sense," the centres of sight, hearing, smell, touch, etc., which produce lower units. They receive the perceptions, which are conveyed to the brain by the external organs of sense. In the centres of sense originates sensation. It is only in the centres of association, however, with which they are connected by numerous nerve fibres, that their contents are converted into thoughts. The activity of the centres of sense is directed outward, that is, they receive the impulse to the exercise of their functions from without. The centres of association, on the other hand, only establish the "intellectual link" between the centres of sense; they elaborate the impressions of the senses, their activity if directed wholly inward, they are the bearers of all that we call experience, knowledge, cognizance, principles, and higher feelings, and also language.

The importance of these centres appears very clearly, if we follow their development in new-born children. When the inner development of the centres of sense is completed after the third month the intellectual centres begin gradually to form, and more and more nerve fibres shoot forth from the centres of sense into those new regions, ending close to one another in the cerebral cortex. Only about one-third of the cerebral cortex is directly connected with those nerve fibres on which consciousness of sensory impressions depends; two-thirds of the cerebral cortex having nothing to do with this function, but serve the higher purpose of the "centres of association." The organ of the mind, says Flechsig, distinctly shows a collegiate institution; its counsellors are grouped in two senates, the members of one of which bear names such as sight, hearing, etc., while those of the other are called centres of association.

The latter, however, are, like the former, not of equal importance. In complicated intellectual work, indeed, they probably work all four together, but pathological experience shows us that one centre may be intact while another is disturbed; the language, for instance, may be confused, while the apprehension of the outer world is not yet perceptibly altered; or, on the other hand, the language may seem correct, whereas the conceptions combine to form utterly senseless delusions. The power of expressing knowledge by language evidently depends upon another centre that the power of grasping the natural connection of things. Mental diseases are caused by the destruction of the centres of association. Thus, Flechsig has proved that the so-called softening of the brain (dementia paralytica) is restricted for the most part to alterations in the intellectual regions, and is caused by atrophy of the nerve fibres. Therefore the thoughts get into confused entanglement, the power of remembering is lost, and the mind produces new and strange images. This analysis of thinking and its disturbances is a brilliant achievement of cerebral anatomy, which, hand in hand with psychology, is doubtless destined to throw still further light on these dark regions of science.—Berlin correspondent of the London Standard.

JAPANESE PATRIOTISM.

Homely Incident Showing Love of Country.

A homely incident is related in one of the provincial journals of Japan, which is not without a touch of pathos. Kuroiso is the name of one of the lesser stations on the northern route, the nearest village of any importance being known as Higashi Nasu-no-mura, a little place of less than 500 inhabitants. As many trains have lately been bringing soldiers down from the northern provinces, and as these trains have invariably to stop awhile at Kuroiso, the people of the above named village thought this an excellent opportunity to turn an honest penny by selling articles of food, tobacco, etc., to the soldiers en route.

There was an old woman, however, who had a bigger conception of her duty and what was owing to the defenders of her country than any of her fellow villagers. Parting with everything she could spare she spent all the result in buying a large quantity of chestnuts. These were then made into a kind of a cake known as kachikuri. This done, the old woman carried the cakes to the trains whenever they bore soldiers southward and presented each man with some of the sweets she had sacrificed so much to procure.

She accompanied each little gift with a bow and the wish, "Conquer in battle and come back to Japan victorious and unwounded." The soldiers were touched by her simple means and artless demeanor and would have given her money, but she positively refused to receive anything in return for the loyal offerings.

"This," says our provincial contemporary, "is the old chivalrous spirit of Japan, not that mercantile and sordid disposition that has so largely usurped the place held by the Yamatodamashi of yore."

USE MEXICAN MUSTANG LINIMENT for Man and Beast!

It quickly cures: Cuts, Burns, Corns, Bruises, Chilblains, Bunions, Cracks between the Toes, Scalds, Piles, Swellings, Gleets, Stiff Joints, Old Sores, Inflammation of all kinds, Lame Back, Pimples, Rheumatism, Pustules, Caked Breasts, Eruptions, Diseased Tendons, Contracted Muscles, And all Lameness and Soreness.

Langley & Co. Wholesale Agents for B. C.

BRIEF LOCALS.

Gleanings of City and Provincial News in a Condensed Form.

—Tom and Jerry at the Bodega. *

—For prices plate glass see Mellor. *

—Cuttlery. Sheffield cutlery of all kinds at Fox's, 78 Government St.

—The Lansdowne House "Mark Down Sale" will continue for 10 days.

—There was a mothers' meeting in the Temperance hall this afternoon. Mrs. McNaughton led.

—A ball will be given in aid of the Protestant Orphans' Home in Philharmonic hall on the 30th instant.

—Lee & Fraser have been appointed inspectors of the Canadian Loan and Investment company's agencies of the province.

—Lace curtains at Weiler Bros.; Brussels lace effects; ever among the cheapest grades. Large assortment to select from. *

—Savannah, the photographer, has completed a photograph of the city council of last year. It is a very good specimen of photography.

—Last night the enquiry into the accident to Gunner Russell, while attending the military school of instruction, was made. The report will be forwarded to Ottawa.

—Principal Netherby has not yet completed the count on the vote of parents having pupils attending the public schools, for and against an extension of the noon recess.

—At the Oak Bay golf links Saturday a match will take place between the Victoria and Vancouver golf clubs. The match will begin at noon and tea will be served. An invitation is extended to all players.

—In the last number of the American Hebrew News, published at Portland, appears an excellent picture of Allan Cameron, formerly of this city, and now general agent at Portland for the C. P. R. There is also an excellent biographical sketch of Mr. Cameron.

—The members of the special committee appointed by the directors of Jubilee Hospital to fully investigate its affairs, including matters financial, and report, heard the views of Dr. Milne last evening. Dr. Milne held that by the present system a medical monopoly was created, and he argued that all of the medical fraternity should be interested.

—A Port Townsend dispatch says: "The testimony of the crew of the bark Orpheus, which ran down the steamer Pacific twenty years ago off Cape Flattery, on file in the custom house here, shows that the Pacific foundered at 10:30 at night. This will probably be an important fact to disprove the genuineness of a will now in litigation in San Francisco involving an estate valued at $20,000."

—Many have heard of the "Living Pictures," also have heard the tirades against them and the arguments in their favor, and have wondered what they are like. The pictures are said to be works of art and exact representations of famous paintings, many of them well known to all lovers of the beautiful in art who have seen the more celebrated paintings of the day. Among the subjects to be presented are "Paul and Virginia," "After the Bath," "The Greek Slave," "The Polar Star," "The Shiek's Daughter," etc. All who have seen them agree that they are really beautiful and not in any way objectionable to the most sensitive. They will be produced between acts each night during the engagement of the Calhoun Opera Company.

—The mail service between Victoria and the Sound can be improved. This is the opinion of many merchants in the city. There is no fault to find with the service of the City of Kingston, but since she does not run every day of the week Victoria incoming mail is necessarily detained longer than it need be in Seattle and Tacoma. The City of Kingston lays over in Tacoma on Mondays, and does not leave till Tuesday morning at 8, arriving in Victoria at about four in the afternoon. Mail for Victoria from Sound points, posted Sunday or Monday, does not reach here till Tuesday night, and it is not delivered till the following (Wednesday) morning. On this off day of the Kingston, the Rosalie leaves Sound points at 11:30 at night and reaches Victoria at 7 on Tuesday morning. This delayed mail could then be delivered in all parts of the city early Tuesday morning. A movement is being made to get the postal authorities to give Victoria the benefit of this additional mail service.

—Hindes' hair cutlers at Fox's. *

—The steamer Maude will leave tonight for Clayoquot and way ports. She has a fair cargo.

—Toilet sets, toilet sets, toilet sets. The best assortment in the city of these goods. Weiler Bros. *

—Go to Weiler Bros. for Art Cretonnes, Muslins and all kinds of Drapery Goods. 51 to 55 Fort street *

—Another line of Oriental rugs at Weiler Bros. (the best we have had), come and find out the price. *

—The Pythian concert given last night was a decided success. The programme was good and an enjoyable time was spent.

—A pound sale will take place on next Monday. It will be held at the city hall at noon and a varied assortment of impounded animals, principally dogs, will be offered under the hammer.

—J. S. Douglas, a cook arrested by Constable John Smith for using obscene language on the streets, was convicted in police court this morning and fined $12 with the option of 21 days in jail.

—A meeting of the Teachers' Association is to be held in the Y. M. C. A. rooms at four o'clock to-morrow afternoon for the purpose of considering the report of the committee appointed for the purpose of reporting on the proposition to reduce the salaries of the school teachers.

—McCallum, the Broad street tailor, exhibits in his windows two fine hand colored fashion plates, of British livery and army costumes. The uniforms of the various military corps are exact productions of the original, while the liveries of flunkeyism are simply faultless in their gorgeousness.

—The greatest facilities in the province offered at Monroe Miller's Bindery for Ruling, Blank Books, Pass Books, Receipt Books, etc. As they have not quite eighty per cent. of the whole private work of the province they have any amount of time on their hands to attend to the wants of their customers. *

—The incoming council will have to appropriate some money for repairs to the council chamber, for the enormous crowd that attended the anti-commissioners' meeting Wednesday night did considerable damage. There will have to be a new set of tops for the aldermen's desks, as about every one was damaged.

—Sam Mee, charged with peddling without a license, an infraction of the revenue by-law, was after a hearing in police court this morning discharged. The Chinese peddlars who do not pay their licenses are receiving attention at the hands of the police, and there will be another case up for hearing to-morrow, Ah Why having been arrested this morning by Constable Carson.

—The Lansdowne House "Mark Down Sale" will continue for 10 days.

—A Canadian-American social club has been organized in Tacoma with the following officers: President, G. L. McKay; vice-president, Hamilton Allan, M. D.; secretary, Robert H. Minnes; treasurer, James McLean; directors, W. H. Fife, James Munroe, George A. Gordon, George B. Brown and G. E. MacMartin. There are three Canadians in the Washington legislature.

—St. Andrew's Presbyterian church annual meeting was held last night. Mr. McMicking, chairman of the board of management, presided and Rev. Mr. Clay led in prayer. The annual report made a good showing. The present membership exclusive of adherents, is 281, and the gross revenue for the past year, amounted to $5898.11. This sum does not include the amounts collected by the missionary society, not yet reported. In the stead of the seven retiring managers were elected the following: A. B. Fraser, James Hutcheson, James Patterson, William Muir, John Jardine, James Russell and J. R. Robertson. It was decided to call a special meeting for Thursday, 31st instant, to consider a change in the composition of the board of management. Votes of thanks were passed to the retiring managers, to the organist, Miss Murray and to Misses Hutcheson and Jamieson for weekly contribution of flowers. Coffee and cake were served by the ladies.

—In a letter to Chief of Police Sheppard Sergeant Forbes, who came here after Frederick Bollman, says: "I arrived in Sydney all right with Bollman, and he was sentenced on the 12th inst. in company with Day, to 18 months in jail, hard labor, for conspiracy to defraud, the charges of stealing against them being withdrawn. By the looks of things the firm was about ruined. Altogether I do not think that £3000 would cover their loss of money and goods. Bolman was very low spirited some days on the voyage. The night before he left Sydney he got married to a girl 17 years old, a sister of the prisoner Day. No doubt there is where a great deal of the money went. When at Honolulu I brought the bookkeeper of the hotel on board the Arawa and asked him in the presence of Bollman, Detective Larsen and Sergeant Patterson what amount of money Bollman deposited in the safe. The bookkeeper replied that it was about £157. He drew some while there and on the day of his departure for Victoria drew £125. The bookkeeper said that it was about £157 and not £570 as he stated to me on the first occasion and as he reported to the San Francisco police."

Use Gibbs's Toothache gum, sold druggists.

Awarded
Highest Honors—World's Fair.
DR. PRICE'S CREAM BAKING POWDER
MOST PERFECT MADE.
A pure Grape Cream of Tartar Powder. Free from Ammonia, Alum or any other adulterant.
40 YEARS THE STANDARD.

Sit Now and Avoid Delay

"Coronas" $4.00 per doz., newest and most beautiful style of photo; better and more suitable than Xmas cards. Skene Lowe, Studio 63 Govt. Street.

VICTORIA COFFEE HOUSE.

Aims and Object of the Proposed Company—Numerous Subscribers.

The prospectus of the Victoria Coffee House Company, limited liability, has been issued. The proposed capital of $10,000 in two thousand shares of five dollars each, one dollar per share on allottment, 50 cents per share payable not less than one month from the date of the formation of the company, and such further calls as may be necessary at intervals of not less than two months. The prospectus sets forth:

At a recent meeting of representatives of the various temperance organizations it was unanimously agreed that the time had come when an effort should be made to establish one or more coffee houses in this city after the model of such institutions in other places, modified to suit our special circumstances.

It has been abundantly proved that the coffee house movement in England and America has done splendid service to the cause of temperance and there is no doubt that the results here will be equally satisfactory. A coffee house properly conducted will provide cheap and wholesome refreshments without the temptation to strong drink. It will give opportunity to such pleasant social intercourse as can now only be found in the saloons.

In this city where so large a number of single men are compelled to occupy uncomfortable cabins and where we have so large a floating population such an institution is perhaps more needed than in other places, and we have no doubt it will from the outset be highly appreciated.

It is the purpose of the company to look forward to the establishment at an early date of a coffee house specially intended for sailors and sealers and when they may look upon as their home while on shore, and generally to extend the movement as the opportunity for doing good work may appear.

In order to secure the permanence of the movement it is proposed to carry it on on purely business principles but only to allow the shareholders a dividend of 6 per cent. on their shares all the profit above that amount being devoted to the purpose for which the company is established.

The shares are placed at the low figure of $5 with the hope that a large number will interest themselves in the movement and when half the proposed capital is subscribed the trustees will feel warranted to go forward.

A large number of shares have been subscribed and it is hoped that many more will subscribe immediately so that the coffee house may be opened shortly. Names will be received at Hall's drug store at any time.

Law Intelligence.

In the speedy trials court this morning the trial of James Martinson, charged with breaking into Pierze's clothing store and stealing therefrom, was concluded and the prisoner found guilty. His lordship sentenced him to two years in the penitentiary at hard labor. Mr. R. T. Elliott appeared for the crown.

The trial of Louise Christopher was finished to-day and she was sentenced to one day's imprisonment and her time was served yesterday. Mr. Fell, for the prisoner, produced witnesses who testified that the girl's habits were very much like those of a kleptomaniac, as she often stole things of no value and sometimes returned the stolen property. Besides she was quite an imbecile. Several officers of the Salvation Army were in court, and as they undertook to take care of the girl for six months his lordship imposed the light sentence above mentioned. Mr. H. E. A. Robertson appeared for the crown.

Brief Locals.

—The steamship Miowera has not yet arrived from Vancouver, and it is not known when she will be in.

—The Tacoma arrived on her way to the Orient at three o'clock this afternoon. She will probably leave about 6 p.m. She takes aboard here 60 tons of flour from Hall, Ross & Co. Three Europeans, including Mrs. Thompson of Victoria, and 15 Chinese are passengers from this port.

—A concert will be held in the Temperance hall Saturday night, the 19th instant. A good programme consisting of solos, vocal and instrumental, recitations and a speech by Rev. P. McF. Macleod, has been prepared. It is under the auspices of the I. O. G. T. lodges of the city and no admission will be charged.

ENGLAND AT WAR.

Reasons For the Expedition Against the Natives of the Waziri Country.

The Waziri country forms a block of about nine thousand square miles, backed by the Suleiman ranges on the west, and running down our frontier from the Kurram valley on the north to Beluchistan on the south. Of the dozen tribes which occupy its fastnesses the Waziri alone are sufficiently powerful to require attention. The Waziris are themselves divided into two clans, the Darwesh and the Mahsud, between whom rages a chronic feud. United they could muster perhaps forty thousand fighting men, of whom about half have matchlocks. But Mahsuds, although fewer in numbers, are braver, hungrier and more untamed, and they are driving the more civilized Darwesh down from their ancestral glens and pastures to the shelter of our Bannu district. On the four or five occasions on which it has been necessary to send British punitive forces into the Waziri hills the Darwesh have shown no combined front, and as they possess scarcely any property it has been difficult to inflict any real loss upon them. The Indian papers by last mail report that on the outbreak of hostilities this less warlike section of the Waziris was making a peaceful exodus into safe quarters within our frontier. Mahsuds have always played, and are now playing, a very different game.

Down to thirty-four years ago they harried our border villages almost with impunity. But in 1860 their audacious attack on the frontier town of Tank, with an invading host of three thousand Mahsud warriors, forced us to try to teach them a lesson. Within a month of the Tank outrage, in the most favorable month for such warfare, when the spring crops lay ready for destruction, or as forage for our transport animals, we sent a force of five thousand troops into the mountains. It was the Mahsuds, however, who taught us a lesson. One night, just before dawn, three thousand of them surprised our camp, the bravest of their warriors rushed through our camp, and cutting down men and animals till they themselves fell covered with wounds, but sword in hand. It was a surprise conducted almost entirely on the plan of the night attack on our camp two weeks ago, and with even more success. In 1861 we lost no fewer than 229 men, besides numbers of the transport animals, while the Mahsuds left only 120 corpses behind.

"The whole campaign," says Mr. Thornton, "cost us nearly four hundred men, and admittedly failed in its object of effecting the submission of the tribe. As the Mahsuds would not submit and the expense of maintaining a small army in their midst was heavy, the troops were withdrawn."

During the next twenty years we kept up a clumsy and intermittent blockade against the Mahsud clans. But the steadily growing list of their outrages compelled us in 1881 to take them effectively in hand. A force of four thousand British troops, now armed with breechloaders, penetrated into every part of their hills. Resistance, which had been possible by the sword and matchlock against the old muzzle loader, was hopeless against our new weapon. The tribe gave up their leaders to our general and submitted to his terms.

We have already referred to the more recent history of the Waziris. The time has come when they must either accept the peace and order which the Afghan Amir and the British government are jointly determined to impose on the border land, or they must be compelled to do so. Temporizing offers and half-hearted submission can avail them nothing. Once they really make up their minds to come into the new state of things, there are several influences at work upon the frontier to prevent them from regretting their choice. Formerly their chief source of wealth was the custody of the Gomal pass and the fees and blackmail which they levied upon all those who went through it, whether British subjects or Afghans. In place of this and other less legitimate forms of plunder, the British government opens up employment on its border police and frontier irregular force. Trade soon springs up when a hill race makes the change from pillage to settled industry. We have taught tribes even more untamable than the Waziris that plunder as a means of livelihood does not pay upon the British border; and there is no permanent reason why we should not also teach them.—London Times.

During January

SPECIAL INDUCEMENTS will be offered to customers by GEO. L. SIMPSON. Sewing Machines, Crockery Glassware, Tinware, Graniteware, all at greatly reduced prices. By order of the Assignee.

The B. C. Poultry and Commission Company

. . . ARE SELLING LIVE POULTRY DRESSED TO ORDER . . .

Turkeys, live .....19c. per lb
Turkeys, dressed .....20c. per lb
Geese from.....$1.25 to $1.50 each
Ducks .....$1.25 per pair
Chickens from.....80c. to $1 per pair
Delivered free of charge to any part of the city.

22 1-2 Pandora St., Cor. Broad and Cormorant, Opposite City Market.

How Big is a Dollar? $

You'll never know till you bring some here and see how much they will buy you at our removal sale. It is better to sell the goods off at a very low price than to move them and pay cartage, handling, etc.

SUITS from - - - $5 00
OVERCOATS from - - 6 85
UNDERWEAR at Cost

Golden Rule Clothing Store,
W. J. JEFFREE. Cor. Yates and Douglas.

RICH IN READILY DIGESTIBLE ALBUMEN.

This is what is needed in a Beef Preparation to warrant its claim as a strength-giving Food.

JOHNSTON'S FLUID BEEF

IS PRE-EMINENT

For these Essential Qualities.

LENZ & LEISER,

Wholesale Dry Goods, Clothing
Gents' Furnishings, Etc.

We carry the Largest Stock in these lines west of Montreal; and are, therefore, able to compete with any house in the trade.

PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE.

Another Afternoon Devoted Entirely to Matters of Public and Private Business.

Numerous Bills Pass Through the Final Stages and Others Advanced.

THIRTY-FOURTH DAY.

Wednesday, Jan. 16.

The speaker took the chair at two o'clock. Prayers by Ven. Archdeacon Scriven.

Mr. Hume moved that the evidence taken before Mr. Justice Crease as commissioner under the royal commission on charges preferred against Captain N. Fitzstubbs be laid before the house.

The motion was adopted.

Mr. Sword moved for a return of any correspondence between the treasury department and the Canadian Pacific railway company in regard to their assessment under the act of 1894; also any correspondence on the same subject with any local assessors or others.

Motion agreed to.

Hon. Col. Baker introduced a bill to amend the graveyard act and amending acts. Read a first time.

Hon. Col. Baker introduced a bill to authorize the granting of a license to prospect for gold over certain lands in Cariboo district, with a contingent lease for a portion of the said land. Read a first time.

The Burrard Inlet Railway and Ferry act was on motion of Mr. Cotton read a second time.

Mr. Rogers moved the second reading of the Victoria Hydraulic Mining company's bill, the object of which is to consolidate a number of claims in Cariboo. Read a second time.

The house went into committee, Mr. Adams in the chair, on the North Vancouver Electric company's bill. Reported complete without amendments and finally passed.

The house went into committee on the Columbia & Kootenay Railway & Navigation company's bill. Reported complete without amendments.

Mr. Cotton moved the second reading of the bill to amend the Vancouver city charter. The first amendment proposed to have the aldermen elected for one year instead of for two years. Other clauses dealt with assessment, the assessment roll, court of revision and equalization and questions of collection of taxes and the sale of property for taxes. There was one entirely new clause, which provides for salary for aldermen not to exceed $400. Various other amendments were proposed in the bill.

Mr. Hunter thought this kind of legislation should be stopped. If it did not they would land in complications out of which it would be hard to extricate themselves. There should be one municipal bill to apply to all the cities of the province.

The debate was adjourned, the speaker wishing to correct some irregularities in connection with the introduction of the bill.

Later in the afternoon the bill was read a second time.

The house went into committee on the Nanaimo water works company's bill.

Mr. Forster moved his amendment, which declares that the privileges granted by the bill shall be subject to the rights of the crown.

Various amendments to the amendment were proposed, and after getting badly tangled up the house passed an amendment practically the same as Mr. Forster's.

The bill was reported complete with amendments.

Mr. Kellie asked for a further adjournment of the debate on the Red Mountain railway bill. The promoters of the bill had created the impression before the railway committee that the road could not be built along Trail creek. He expected information from the district which will show that the road can be so built.

Mr. Hume moved the adjournment of the debate.

Mr. Eberts objected to the adjournment. All the information in the world would not make the company change the route of the road. The opponents of the bill wanted the company to build a road running at right angles to the route they had chosen.

The debate was adjourned.

Mr. Kennedy moved the second reading of the New Westminster City amendment bill, the most prominent amendment being one doing away with the ward system.

The speaker said there was the same objection to this bill as there was to the Vancouver bill, the required notices of the amendments not being given. The rules required that the notice should be advertised for six weeks. This had not been done, it only having been advertised for five days. He would not rule the bills out of order unless some member objected to them.

Hon. Mr. Davie said the house should either refuse or agree to grant the prayer of the petitioners, who asked that the city be brought under the general municipal act.

Mr. Kennedy said several of the men who signed the petitions did so under false pretences.

The bill was read a second time.

The corporation of Nanaimo water works bill was read a second time.

The bill to amend the provincial voters' act was read a third time and passed.

The bills of sale bill was finally passed.

The Speaker—Mr. Sword, will you take the chair on the government of cities bill?

Hon. Mr. Davie—Oh! we will let that stand over.

The bill to amend the revenue act passed through committee without amendments, and was passed through the final stages.

The house went into committee, Mr. Rithet in the chair, to consider the bill to incorporate cheese and butter associations.

Reported complete with amendments.

The cattle bill was passed through the final stages.

The house went into committee, Mr. Booth in the chair, on the bill for the prevention of cruelty to animals. Reported complete without amendments, read a third time and passed.

Mr. Kennedy moved the second reading of the school act amendment bill, which provides that the financial statement of the school board may be included in the financial statement of the city. Read a second time and referred to committee.

Mr. Helmcken moved to add a new clause providing that the words "actual residents" should mean those who reside or have their place of business within the school district.

Mr. Sword contended that notice would have to be given of the amendment.

The amendment was withdrawn to be brought in on report and the bill was reported complete.

On consideration of the report on the workmen's lien for wages bill, Hon. Mr. Davie moved to exempt from the provisions of the bill sawn timber sold in the ordinary course of business.

The amendment was carried and the bill was passed.

Mr. Helmcken moved the second reading of the lien bill. A bill had been introduced for the same purpose early in the session, but was withdrawn. The bill aimed at the protection of workmen, mechanics and material men. There was no question that the workmen should have the first consideration, but the material men must also be protected. It is provided in the bill that the contractor must present a receipted pay roll and at any time the owner of a building may call upon the contractor for a statement, so that the owner could not be victimized. There was also a clause which would raise the question as to whether a lien should be given on a railway, the supreme court having decided that a railway constructed for the benefit of Canada could not be blocked by a mechanics' lien.

Mr. Williams opposed the bill, while Mr. Cotton supported it.

Hon. Mr. Davie supported the bill. He was perfectly ready to give the bill preference over the one he had introduced.

The bill was read a second time.

Mr. Braden withdrew his alien labor prohibition bill, intending to introduce a substitute.

The house adjourned at 5.45 until Friday.

NOTICES OF MOTION.

Mr. McGregor—To introduce a bill intituled an act to amend the coal mines regulation act.

Mr. Williams—That the standing orders of the house be suspended in regard to the bill to amend the Vancouver incorporation act, in so far as regards any irregularity in the manner in which the bill was brought into the house, and that the bill as reported by the private bills committee shall be reported to be properly before the house.

Mr. Kennedy—A similar motion with respect to the New Westminster city bill.

QUESTIONS TO BE PUT.

Mr. Williams—Is it the intention of the government to comply with the resolution of this house that the government should introduce legislation for the purpose of enforcing the residence of a supreme court judge at Vancouver? If so, when will such legislation be introduced?

LEGISLATIVE NOTES.

The bill introduced by Hon. Col. Baker yesterday authorizes the government to grant to Charles F. Law the exclusive right to prospect, for the term of two years from the date of such license, over an area in the neighborhood of the mouth of the Quesnelle river of five miles square in extent, to be defined in said license, for the purpose of discovering the bed of an ancient river supposed to exist in said area. Such license shall in no way affect the rights of free miners, except in so far as they may conflict with the pursuit of the search and the rights after discovery authorized hereby. Mr. Law must spend $5000 a year and pay a yearly rental of $100. Should he recover the river bed during the term of his lease he shall be entitled to receive a lease of ground forming the river bed, two and a half miles long and extending from bank to bank for a period of twenty years. Any lease granted hereunder shall reserve an annual rental of not less than six per cent. of the mine, after deducting working expenses and an allowance of ten per cent. on the annual value of the plant for depreciation, for the due payment and adjustment of which rent suitable provisions shall be inserted and the lease shall also contain the usual covenants of a mining lease to secure the working of the ground and the performance of the other duties of a leaseholder under the mining laws for the time being.

Poor Digestion

Leads to nervousness, fretfulness, peevishness, chronic dyspepsia and great misery. Hood's Sarsaparilla is the remedy. It tones the stomach, creates an appetite, and gives a relish to food. It makes pure blood and gives healthy action to all the organs of the body. Take Hood's for Hood's Sarsaparilla CURES.

HOOD'S PILLS become the favorite cathartic with every one who tries them. 25c.

Before you go home tonight just order a trial bottle of Brown's Three Star * * * Special Scotch. You will be delighted with it and you will find that there is not so much "difference in the morning"

STATEMENT

—OF—

RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE

—OF THE—

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

—OF THE—

Victoria City School District

For the Year Ending December 31st, 1894.

EXPENDITURE.

Teachers' salaries		$33,911 00
Janitors		2,005 00
Fuel		1,106 25
Secretary's office salary	$ 420 00	
Secretary's postage and supplies	75 63	
		495 63
Printing and advertising		254 28
Furniture, school		3,828 38
Supplies		253 75
Alterations & repairs to buildings, furniture, etc		1,441 83
Sundries—		
Hire of furniture	32 90	
Fire insurance prem'ms	565 00	
Scavenger	220 50	
Election expenses	162 90	
Telephones, rent and instalation	283 55	
Legal expenses	5 00	
Hack hire and express	23 00	
Aberdeen reception	75 00	
Water rates, Victoria West school	12 00	
Sundry small repairs to school furniture	17 05	
Repairs to harmoniums, High and Central schools	36 00	
Caretaker, South Park school	44 75	
Janitor to Board	30 00	
Rent Baptist Mission Hall, Victoria West	50 00	
Miscellaneous	13 25	
		1,579 50
Interest on Education By-law loan, $85,000, at 4 1-2 per c.	3,825 00	
Sinking Fund, By-law loan	557 00	
		4,382 00
Total gross cost of schools for maintenance		$49,318 62

RECEIPTS.

Provincial Government—per capita grant of $10.00 on average actual attendance		$16,413 20
Provincial revenue tax	$12,351 00	
Less cost of collecting $ per cent.	988 08	
		11,362 92
Amount paid out of revenue of the corporation of the city of Victoria		21,542 50
		$49,318 62

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Chairman of the Board.

B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary to the Board.

J. L. RAYMUR,
City Auditor.

Detail of Expenditure of Proceeds of Education By-Law Loan, 1893.

South Park School—		
Site	$ 7,000 00	
Building	29,355 03	
Drains	1,942 08	
		$38,297 13
North Ward School—		
Site	$ 7,100 00	
Building	29,013 17	
Grading, fencing, etc.	5,193 92	
		41,307 09
Central and High Schools—New toilet buildings		3,849 75
Sundry—		
Discounts on bonds	1,275 00	
Lithographing, print'g	185 00	
Advertising	181 70	
Exchange on drafts	8 37	
		$ 1,640 07
		$85,104 04
Credit—		
Amount of loan	$85,000 00	
Interest, 1893	752 17	
Interest, 1894	583 80	
	$86,335 97	
Balance to credit of loan account		$ 1,231 93

CHAS. HAYWARD,
Chairman of the Board.

B. WILLIAMS,
Secretary to the Board.

JAS. L. RAYMUR,
City Auditor.

Spokane Falls & Northern Ry.

NELSON & FORT SHEPPARD RY.

ALL RAIL TO NELSON, B. C

The only through line to Nelson, Kaslo, Kootenay Lake and Slocan Points.

THROUGH TRAINS SEMI-WEEKLY.

Daily, except Sunday, between Spokane and Marcus.

7.00 a.m Lv....SPOKANE....Ar. 5.30 p.m.

Commencing January 8, on Wednesdays and Saturdays trains will run through, arriving at Nelson at 5:40 p.m., making close connection with the steamer Nelson for Kaslo and all lake points, arriving at Kaslo at 9:00 p.m. same days. Returning passengers will leave lake points and Nelson on Tuesdays and Fridays, arriving at Spokan at 5:30 p.m. same days.

America Photographed

We have on hand a limited number of complete fyles of the beautiful Portfolio, America Photographed, which was sold to our readers at 10 cents per copy. For a holiday present nothing more appropriate can be found. A volume only costs $2.00, and as a Christmas Gift will be most acceptable to any person of taste and refinement.

Apply at

TIMES OFFICE,
No. 26 Broad Street.

TRANSPORTATION.

CANADIAN PACIFIC NAVIGATION CO.,

(LIMITED.)

TIME TABLE NO. 24,

Taking effect Sept. 1st, 1894.

Vancouver Route.

Victoria to Vancouver daily, except Monday at 2 o'clock a.m.

Vancouver to Victoria daily, except Monday at 13:15 o'clock, or on arrival of C.P.R. No. 1 train.

New Westminster Route.

Leave Victoria for New Westminster, Ladner's Landing and Lulu Island, Sunday at 23 o'clock, Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock. (Sunday's steamer to New Westminster connects with C.P.R. train No. 2 going east Monday.)

For Plumper Pass Wednesday and Friday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender and Moresby Islands and Sidney, Friday at 7 o'clock.

Leave New Westminster for Victoria, Monday at 13:15 o'clock; Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Plumper Pass Thursday and Saturday at 7 o'clock.

For Pender Island and Sidney, Thursday at 7 o'clock.

Northern Route.

Steamships of this Co. will leave for Ft. Simpson and intermediate ports the 1st, 10th and 20th of each month at 18 o'clock. When sufficient inducements offer will extend trips to West Coast points and Queen Charlotte Islands.

Barclay Sound Route.

Steamer Maude leaves Victoria for Alberni and Sound ports on the 1st and 15th of each month.

The company reserves the right of changing this time table at any time without notification. JOHN IRVING,

G. A. CARLETON, Manager General Agent.

Thos. F. Oakes, Henry C. Payne, Henry C. Rouse, Receivers.

NORTHERN PACIFIC

—RUNS—

Pullman Sleeping Cars,
Elegant Dining Cars,
Tourist Sleeping Cars,

TO

St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Fargo, Grand Forks Cookston, Winnipeg, Helena and Butte.

THROUGH TICKETS

To Chicago, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, Boston and All Points East and South.

TIME SCHEDULE.

SPEED	Victoria Route.					TONNAGE
18 knots	B.S. "CITY OF KINGSTON."					1147
5 30 pm	Lv	M I	...*Victoria...	110	Ar	4 30 pm
11 45 pm	Lv	28	Pt. Townsend	72	Lv	1 30 pm
3 00 am	Lv	92	...Seattle....	28	Lv	10 15 am
4 45 am	Ar	110	...*Tacoma...	34	Lv	8 00 am

Steamer City of Kingston makes connection at Tacoma with Northern Pacific trains to and from points east and south.

* Daily except Monday.

W. E. BLACKWOOD
Freight and Passenger Agent, Victoria, B.C

A. D. CHARLTON,
Asst. Gen. Pass. Agent,
121 First street, Washington, Portland, Or.

Great Northern Railway

THE BUFFET LINE.

Passengers for Chicago can take sleeping car at Seattle through without change. Passengers leave Victoria daily at 7:30 a.m. for Spokane, St. Paul, Minneapolis, Duluth, Winnipeg, Milwaukee, St. Louis and the east, running Buffet Cars, with bathroom, barber shop, easy chairs, observation windows, library, writing and card tables, smoking rooms, etc., and Palace Sleeping and Dining Cars, Family Tourist Sleepers, and First and Second Class Coaches.

Direct connections made at Wenatchee with steamers to and from Lake Chelan and the Okanagan country. At Bonner's Ferry with steamers from Kaslo, Ainsworth, Nelson and other points in the Kootenay mining district. At Jennings with steamer for Fort Steele. At Shelby Junction and Havre for Great Falls, Helena and Butte.

Crosses the Cascades and Rocky Mountains in daylight. Finest scenery in America and a line free from dust.

For information or publications apply to

C. H. WEEKS,
General Agent,
No. 72 Government Street.

F. I. WHITNEY,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agt.,
St. Paul, Minnesota.

A.O.U.W. Hall, Yates St.,

Finest and best equipped Hall in the city for Concerts, Balls and Socials. Fine Stage, Large Gallery, Absolutely fireproof, Properly Ventilated, Electric Lights, also Lodge Rooms. Apply Capt. J. D. Warren, 6 Trounce avenue.

TRANSPORTATION.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

TIME TABLE NO. 23

To take effect at 8:00 a.m. on Thursday, Jan. 10th, 1895. Trains run on Pacific Standard Time.

SOUTH BOUND. (Read up.) No. 1 Pass. daily except Sundays		NORTH BOUND. (Read Down.) No. 2 Pass. Daily except Sundays
Ar 12 00		Lv 4 00 pm
11 55	Victoria	4 05
11 45	Russ'll's	4 15
11 35	Esquimalt	4 25
11 25	Stewart's	4 35
11 15	Parson's Bridge	4 45
11 05	Langford	4 55
10 55	Goldstream	5 05
10 45	Shawnigan Siding	5 15
10 35	Shawnigan Lake	5 25
10 25	Cobble Hill	5 35
10 15	McPherson's	5 45
10 05	Kokelah	5 55
9 55	Duncan's	6 05
9 45	Somenos	6 15
9 35	Chemainus	6 25
9 25	Upper Bay Siding	6 35
9 15	Oyster Bay	6 45
9 05	Nanaimo	6 55
8 50	Wellington	7 00
Ar 8 00		Lv 7 00

On Saturday and Sunday.

Return tickets will be issued between all points for a fare and a quarter, good for return not later than Monday.

Return tickets for one and half ordinary fare may be purchased daily to all opints, good for seven days including day of issue.

No return tickets issued for a fare and a quarter where the single fare is twenty-five cents.

Through rates between Victoria and Comox.

Mileage and Commutation Tickets can be obtained on application to the Ticket Agent, Victoria, Duncan's and Nanaimo Stations.

A DUNSMUIR, President. JOSEPH HUNTER, Gen. Supt.

H. K. PRIOR, Gen. Freight and Passenger Agent.

ESQUIMALT & NANAIMO RAILWAY

STEAMER JOAN

W. D. OWEN, Master.

On and after March 22nd, 1893,

Steamer JOAN will sail as follows:

Calling at Way Ports as freight and Passengers may offer:

Leave Victoria.....Tuesday 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Comox.....Wednesday, 7 a.m.
" Comox for Nanaimo.....Friday, 7 a.m.
" Nanaimo for Victoria.....Saturday, 7 a.m.

Trips to Valdez Island once a month.

For freight or staterooms apply on board, or at the Company's ticket office, Victoria.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RY.

The Popular and Scenic Route

TO THE EAST.

The Great Transcontinental Route from Pacific to Atlantic without change of cars. Through Daily Sleepers to all points east.

UPHOLSTERED TOURIST CARS to Boston, Montreal, Toronto and St. Paul without change.

ROYAL : MAIL : STEAMSHIP : LINE

—TO—

CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Short Route to the Orient.

For rates and all information apply to—

GEO. L. COURTNEY, Agent, Victoria.

GEO. McL. BROWN, Dist Passenger Agent. Vancouver, B.C.

cor. Fort and Governm't St.

HONOLULU, SYDNEY & S. S. CO. ONLY SEVEN DAYS!

The Oceanic Steamship Company

Carrying United States, Hawaiian and Colonial Mails, will leave the Company's wharf, foot of Folsom Street, San Francisco

FOR HONOLULU ONLY

S.S. AUSTRALIA (3,000 tons) Saturday, January 19th, 1895, at 2 p.m.

For passage apply to 128 Montgomery St. For freight apply to 327 Market street.

For Honolulu, Auckland & Sydney without change

The Splendid New 3,000 ton Steel Screw Steamer Alameda—Thursday, February 7, at 8 p.m. Or immediately on arrival of the English Mails.

J. D. SPRECKELS & BROS. CO., General Agents.

or W. WEBSTER, District Agent. H. E. CONNON, Agent, Broad Street, Victoria.

CAPT. WM. WEBSTER, Agent for Puget Sound Territory

PACIFIC COAST S.S. CO'Y

Dispatch a steamer

Every 5 days for San Francisco

Carrying Her Majesty's Mails

FROM OUTER WHARF AT 8 P.M.

CITY OF PUEBLA - - JAN. 19

R. P. RITHET & CO., Agents.

BARGAINS AT 97 JOHNSON STREET.
SELLING AT COST FOR CASH FOR ONE MONTH.
B. Williams & Co., Clothiers and Hatters.

DELEGATE SUTTOR REPORTS

Results of His Mission to Ottawa Placed Before People of New South Wales.

Says the Australasian Colonies Are Really Committed to Very Little.

The Sydney Herald of December 7th says: The report of Mr. F. B. Suttor on the colonial conference at Ottawa, Canada, which was opened in June last, was laid upon the table of the legislative assembly last evening. The first portion of the report is devoted to a recapitulation of matters bearing upon certain subjects which had received consideration prior to and were also discussed at the conference, several pages being devoted to information concerning the proposed cable. Mr. Suttor says:

Trade relations and telegraphic communication between Canada and Australasia have been matters of interest to both countries, and particularly to Canada, for some years past. Canada having constructed the Canadian Pacific railway, which spans her territory from the seaboard on the east to that on the west, is desirous of securing to the fullest extent the advantages which the railway offers for promoting trade across the Pacific ocean from and to Vancouver. Naturally an export trade is her chief object, but she is willing to encourage imports as far as may be practicable and consistent with her tariff policy. Telegraphic communication between the two countries by a direct route is considered essential to an extensive and profitable trade. It is also reparded as of great importance in relation to the defence of trade and shipping in time of war. At present trade between Canada and Australasia is carried on only to a very limited extent. Indirectly there is between Canada and Australia a considerable trade in wool, which, bought in the Australian markets by English and American buyers, is purchased by Canadian manufacturers in England and the United States. A digest of the proceedings of the conference is given. Amongst the subjects discussed were trade between the colonies, trade within the empire against trade with foreign countries, the Pacific cable (the discussion showing that the whole of the colonies represented at the conference were strongly in favor of the cable being laid), an improved mail service. Regarding the resolutions passed as bearing upon the improvement of the mail service Mr. Cuttor says:

"These resolutions commit the Australasian colonies to very little. They approve of the efforts of Canada and New South Wales to establish the steamship service between Sydney and Vancouver, and affirm the advisableness of all the colonies interested co-operating in the matter to a reasonable extent. For the rest they merely express a feeling of interest in the steps taken by Canada to establish the Atlantic service, and a sense of the importance of the through service as a means of benefiting the empire generally; and they ask assistance of the imperial government. The only hope of a result from the resolutions in accordance with the objects at which they aim lies in a readjustment of the mail subsidies paid at present under existing mail contracts."

Mr. Suttor is of opinion that New South Wales could supply with advantage to Canada wool, frozen mutton, tinned meats, hides and skins, hardwood, fruit, butter and tin; and Canada could find a profitable market in New South Wales and the other Australasian colonies for paper, cotton goods, fresh salmon and agricultural implements. Other produce in which some business may be done with the Canadians are, he says, potatoes, eggs, wine, and possibly tobacco leaf. Potatoes, it is thought, should find a profitable market in Canada, and eggs, also, if they can be preserved from deterioration during the tropical part of the voyage. Very large quantities of eggs are said to be consumed in Canada, and at times the prices at which they are sold is very high. Australian wines ought to find favor among Canadians, but they will always have a formidable rival in the palatable and cheap wines imported from California. That Australian fruit can be sent to Canada successfully was shown to the conference by a statement made by Mr. Bowell with reference to some oranges he obtained during his visit to Sydney last year. These oranges, he said, were brought in a bag some thirty or forty miles to Sydney, and then lay in his room for a week. At the end of that time he had them packed and forwarded to his son at Vancouver. At Vancouver they were not delivered to the person to whom they were addressed until some days after the steamer's arrival, and then when the box containing them was opened only one or two of them were found to have spoiled, and the rest were pronounced by every person who tasted them delicious. Mr. Bowell went as far as to say that the orange groves of New South Wales were as fine as any he had ever seen in Southern California, and produced a better quality of fruit; and in his opinion there was no reason why they should not take in the Canadian market the place of the Southern California oranges and supply the whole of the Canadian Northwest Territories. The one thing to bear in mind is that the Canadians know what good fruit is and cannot be induced to purchase that which is bad or inferior.

Rheumatism is primarily caused by acidity of the blood. Hood's Sarsaparilla purifies the blood, and thus cures the disease.

MANY DESERTED CITIES.

The Spectacles Presented in Some Parts of the Western States.

"Within the last few weeks I have been viewing the remains of many deserted towns," said Geologist Robert T. Hill, of New York, recently. "The spectacle they afforded was none the less dismal because they had been abandoned only recently. Through southwest Kansas and Eastern Colorado are scattered hundreds of tenantless sites of what were properous and busy communities two or three years ago.

"For example, I might mention Lake City, Kansas. On the latest maps, dated 1893, it appears as a town of considerable size. When I got there, not many days ago, I could find only one house; the rest of the settlement had disappeared. I managed to discover a squatter to whom I addressed my inquiry on the subject. Said I:

"What has become of Lake City?"

"Moved," he replied, simply.

"It was the same story I had heard before with relation to other settlements. The town had not gone out of existence—it had changed its location, that was all. Its history merely repeated that of many other communities—hundreds of them might be named—which were moved literally on wheels into the Cherokee strip when that fertile section was thrown open by the government. At the present time you will find prosperous towns in the strip lighted by electricity and furnished with all modern improvements, which are composed largely of the very same houses that make up the deserted villages that I speak of.

"The whole phenomenon which I am attempting to describe represents the total failure of an attempt at dry farming—a trial of the possibilities of agriculture without water. The eastern half of Kansas is fertile and sufficiently watered; the western half, roughly speaking, is arid, and comparatively worthless. Capitalists in the east of the U. S. found much profit in lending money on farms in the fertile portion of Kansas. Later, settlers for want of better lands, secured farms in the western part of the state. They found no difficulty in borrowing money on the farms, which had no real value. Thus it came about that the mortgaging of valueless acres in that arid region developed into a business and was conducted on a large scale by swindlers. In this way many millions of dollars have been taken out of the pockets of the money lenders, with whom there is very little sympathy in the great and growing west.

"So, in the manner I have described, millions of acres were taken up by settlers, mortgaged, and finally deserted—all within the space of five years. When a part of the Indian territory was thrown open the mortgage business was about played out, and there was a general exodus. As for the deserted towns you will find them all over southwest Arkansas and northeast Texas. Most of them have been made what they are by railways. It is usually the interest of a railway to avoid a town and pass some miles away from it, building up a new town and selling the land at profitable prices. A notable example is afforded by Enid, Oklahoma. The Rock Island road pased through Enid, which was the lawfully chosen county seat; but it would not stop its trains there, because it had established a town of its own three miles away, which it desired to build up. Exasperated by this attempt to ruin their property interests, the people of Enid resorted to desperate measures. They compelled the trains to stop by force of arms, and even threatened dynamite. Finally the railway gave in, and the town was saved. It was a fight purely and simply for survival.

"All over the southwest there has been a continual struggle of this sort between the old towns, which preceded the railways, and the new railway towns. In nearly every instance the old town has succumbed. I remember well when Commanche, Tex., was a flourishing community. An act of the legislature prescribed that three railways should pass directly through it. Everybody supposed that the place was going to be a small metropolis. People invested a great deal of money there. But the railways entertained different ideas. They desired to build up towns of their own, and by a complicated hocus-pocus they managed things, so that the intersecting roads formed a triangle, of which Commanche was the centre. The triangle was so large that Commanche was not within twenty miles of the nearest railway. So the town was ruined, and ever so many enterprising people, who had given money and energy to the building up of the country, lost all they had.

"A conspicuous example of a deserted town is Boston, Texas, at one time the most prosperous place in its region. It was situated directly on the old King's highway, as it was called, which was the main line of travel by immigrants across the country. At present, as you may see by a look at the map, two railroads pass within three miles of Boston, but none goes nearer. Another case in Texas is that of the town of Washington. It is noticeable that the old towns are solidly and well built as a rule, whereas the new ones constructed under railway auspices are apt to be flimsy and of the pasteboard character. In the typical deserted village you are likely to discover a single building standing—the more or less ancient, and always solidly constructed court house.

"You need not go to the west, however, to seek for deserted towns. Such extinct communities may be found throughout Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia and Louisiana. In New England you will come across many abandoned towns, which were built on the hills by the early settlers for the purpose of avoiding malaria and other disadvantages of the low lands. But the railways came along in the later days and chose a more convenient valley routes, building up communities in fresh locations on the low levels. In years gone by many forts were erected along what were then the frontiers of civilization, and around them towns grew up. One by one these forts were abandoned for lack of usefulness, depredations of Indians having practically ceased. Then the towns vanished, the people who occupied them migrating to other parts, and the final chapter in such histories is the despoilment of the fort by persons who tear the property to pieces and carry off the lumber. An example in point, I may mention old Fort Washita, in Indian territory, and Forts Belknap, Davis and Griffin in Texas. In Kansas, old Fort Dodge if five miles distant from the thriving Dodge City of to-day. Scattered all over the northwest you will find deserted villages which once were associated with forts.

"It is desirable that the fact should be recognized that all the tillable land in the United States has been sold and is now occupied. Only arid desert areas remain. To administer the land offices for these unproductive areas is a losing business for the government. The best thing to do is to cede them to the different states."

VICTORIEN SARDOU

The Great Dramatist.

The mobile features of this great man are seen above. Sardou is the great wizard of the stage, clothing his characters in flesh and blood, and making them live. He makes, not mummies, but men and women, as witness the realistic portrayals of Bernhardt,—chiefly the master's thought. When body and brain are weary with work, anything that will drive away the blues must possess a great value. It is the verdict of Sardou that "Vin Mariani," the great tonic-stimulant, possesses this subtle power. This is what the great man says: "'Vin Mariani' is perfect, gives health, drives away the blues, and is of such excellent quality that whoever tastes it might almost desire to be forever debilitated and depressed, thus to have a pretext to drink it." Celebrated men and women, the world over, have spoken similarly of the stimulating, nourishing effects of "Vin Mariani" upon body and brain. A preparation from pure grapes and carefully selected coca leaves, "Vin Mariani" is more tonic than quinine, and yet it never constipates. For the convalescent it is invaluable; for all enfeebled people, it has a magic restorative property. Send your name to Lawrence A. Wilson & Co., Montreal, the Canadian Agents, and you will receive an album containing the portraits of a large number of celebrated people, who have used "Vin Mariani" with wonderful results, and who speak highly of it.

THE MAGNIFICENT.

England's Great New Battleship Launched at Chatham.

Examples of the speed with which battleships of enormous tonnage can be built in English dockyards are furnished by the Magnificent and Majestic, whose keels were laid less than twelve months ago. The Magnificent, with all her armor-plating on, her boilers fitted, and a good deal of her machinery on board, will be floated out of her dock to-day, exactly a year after she was begun at Chatham. The Majestic is only in a little less forward state, having been begun last Feburary at Portsmouth. Both ships have beaten the record in rapidity of construction. This will soon be in turn beaten by the speed with which two more battleships, the Powerful and the Terrible, are being built by private contract on the Clyde and at Birkenhead. The naval scare will result in first class battleships being ready for commission next year, which ordinarily, would not be finished within at least eighteen months longer.

The names of these four vessels pledge something above the ordinary, and although naval nomenclature is often somewhat misleading, as when Mignonette and Snowdrop, in our own service, were the christenings of smoky steam tugs, yet no doubt these new British ships will be exceptional. The Majestic and Magnificent are perhaps rather the more powerful and terrible pair, while the other two promise to be very striking and imposing in appearance, so that they might have exchanged names. The Majestic and Magnificent, first class battleships, are the heaviest of their type in the world. They are to be 390 feet long by 75 feet extreme beam, and 27 1-2 feet mean draught, giving a displacement of 14,900 tons.

While belonging to the Royal Sovereign class, they are yet improvements on the latter in certain particulars relating to the batteries. Under the new policy of England, which has had more than enough of 110-ton monsters, the largest guns carried will be the 12-inch 50-tonners, of which four will be mounted in pairs on each vessel, in strongly armored barbettes, so as to loaded in any position by manual power, although retaining the proved advantages of hydraulic mechanism and fixed loading stations. Thick steel shields fixed to the turntables will revolve the guns.

They will also carry twelve rapid fire 6-inch guns, which is two more than in the Royal Sovereign class, and they are better protected with armor. Instead of the 6-pounders in the secondary battery, they carry sixteen of the new type 12-pounders besides twelve 3-pounders. There will be five torpedo dischargers for 18-inch projectiles, four of them being submerged. They have a little more freeboard than the Royal Sovereign class, and they expect to reach a mean speed for eight hours of 16 1-2 knots, with natural draught alone, and nearly or quite a knot more with limited degree of forced draught.—Philadelphia Telegraph.

GLADSTONE'S WAYS.

A Few of Mr. Newman Hall's Reminiscent Anecdotes.

New York Independent: "One morning I met John Bright in the street, looking very downcast. After greeting me, he said: 'I feel very anxious and should like a long talk with you, but I have not time now.' A few hour later his resignation was announced in the house of commons. It was the day on which the bombardment of Alexandria took place, and when that was determined upon he withdrew from the cabinet.

"The same evening I was in the gallery of the house of commons and saw Mr. Gladstone sitting in the front bench busily engaged in reading dispatches which were being continuously brought to him. Apparently he was absorbed in nothing but these, when suddenly he jumped up and exclaimed, 'I beg the honorable member's pardon, I did not say—. What I did say was'—and then he busied himself again in his dispatches.

"Presently the house rose, and going out into the yard, I saw Mrs. Gladstone in her Victoria waiting for her husband. She kindly beckoned me to her, and we had several minutes' chat. Soon there was a bustle and much cheering, and out came Mr. Gladstone with a bundle of papers. I should have liked to linger and shake hands with him, but at such a crisis I thought it more polite and patriotic not to detain him; so I backed out into the crowd and they drove away.

"Next morning I found this letter awaiting me:

"'Dear Mr. Newman Hall: How rude you must have thought me! My sight grows weak, especially in recognition. I was in a great hurry and rather avoided personal inspection; but had I seen who it was I should not have failed in greeting and asking how you did in these anxious and oppressive times. Pray forgive me. Faithfully yours, W. E. Gladstone."

"This is interesting," said Dr. Newman Hall, "as an illustration of Mr. Gladstone's courtesy to small people and attention to little things. Under the circumstances he might take no personal notice of the greatest in the land. Rather that let me think he had overlooked me, you see, he wrote me that note. Of course there was every reason why he should not have seen me. All my acquaintance with Mr. Gladstone deepens my sense of his religiousness, breadth of sympathy, large-heartedness, conscientiousness and wonderful intellect. He knows everything."

"Have you had much correspondence with Mr. Gladstone?" I asked.

"Yes; I have a book full of letters from him, which I treasure very much. I have also probably some of the shortest postcards which he ever wrote—post card writer as he is. I will just let you have a look at them."

Dr. Newman Hall then went into the library, and returned with a quarto album, crowded with Mr. Gladstone's letters.

"Here," said he, shoing me a card, "is a reply card which I enclosed once when I asked him to breakfast. To save his time I put in the two words 'convenient' and 'not convenient,' and asked him to cross out whichever would not suit his purpose. Mr. Gladstone you see has crossed out the "not convenient' and put with thanks. W. E. G., July 8, under the word 'convenient.'"

Among the other post cards from Mr. Gladstone to Dr. Hall I noticed one which ran:

"Would you have the great kindness to send me the title of Mr. Edward White's book, which you mentioned to me. Wishing you a refreshing holiday, etc.

"The book he referred to there," said Dr. Hall, "was Mr. Edward White's volume on the 'Life of Christ.'"

All the post cards and letters which I saw seem to indicate that Mr. Gladstone attended to even the smallest details of his affairs himself; and of his minute attention to matters of personal courtesy Dr. Newman Hall gave me many interesting instances.

"I have had several opportunities," said Dr. Hall, "of personally witnessing the deep affection with which Mr. Gladstone is regarded by his family and servants, and you cannot wonder at it. I will tell you two or three incidents which have come to my notice."

"Some time ago I was preaching in the North of England and happened to stay at the house of a solicitor who had paid a recent visit to Hawarden, merely as a tourist. On his return he entered a carriage in which there was seated a woman with a very beautiful bouquet of flowers which my friend admired.

"'Mr. Gladstone gave them to me,' said the woman. 'Oh,' replied my friend, 'how was that?'. He was then told that every servant who left the castle with a good character was invited to return to spend a week during the summer. 'I used to be a servant there,' continued the woman, 'but left because I was going to be married. I have, however, just been staying there a week, and as I was leaving I met Mr. Gladstone in the garden. He asked me if I liked flowers, and when I said that I did he gave me this bunch, which he had in his hand, saying, "I'ray accept them." 'I think that was very characteristic,' said Mr. Hall.

"Another incident was related to me at Wigan by my host. A young girl of that town, who was dying of consumption, was making a bookmarker for Mr. Gladstone's birthday. She became so much worse that she was afraid that she could not finish it. She did, however, finish t, and telling her doctor, sent it to Mr. Gladstone, telling him all the circumstances under which it was made. Immediately there came back a note of sympathy and a basket of magnificent grapes from Mr. Gladstone's own vine."

"The other story," Dr. Newman Hall went on, "which I had in my mind, happened when Mr. Gladstone was chancellor of the exchequer, and was told me by Sir Francis Crossley. Sir Francis was one day dining with the vicar of St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, to which church Mr. Gladstone used to go when living in Carlton House terrace; it was then that he heard the story from the vicar. The vicar had recently been to see a crossing sweeper in his parish who was ill. Asking him if anyone had been to see him, the sweeper replied, 'Yes, Mr. Gladstone.' 'Which Mr. Gladstone?' asked the vicar. 'Mr. Gladstone,' repeated the poor invalid. 'But how came he to see you?' inquired the vicar. 'Well,' answered the crossing sweeper, 'he always had a nice word for me when he passed my crossing, and when I was not there he missed me. He asked my mate, who has taken my place, where I was, and when he heard I was ill, he asked for my address, and when he was told he put it down on paper. So he called to see me.' 'And what did he do?' asked the vicar. 'Why, he read some Bible to me and prayed,' was the reply."

—Do not forget—we have some down comforters, blankets, etc., still left. It will be worth your while to compare these goods and our prices. Weiler Bros.

RUPTURE
New cure. Have patent of Canada. Only one known with perfect ease to wear, than by all other devices combined. Very obnoxious to others, hence greater sales. A cure has not been performed the last 25 years fully equal to guarantees, circulars free. Sent on trial to everyone. 32-page Book Free.
DEFORMITY
CHARLES CLUTHE,
180 King St. W., Toronto.
Agents: Langley & Co., Druggists, Victoria, B. C.

Latest From Japan

LARGE CONSIGNMENT

(Comprising many Styles, Colors and Designs) of

Hand-Made Japanese Rugs.

These Rugs should find a place in your Dining Room, Hall, or some "odd corner" in your Reception Room. Suitable for any part of the house.

WEILER BROS.,
.....51 to 55 Fort Street.

MUNICIPAL.

NOTICE.

Bastion Street from Langley to Wharf, is closed to traffic till further notice.

By order,

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc9-tf

NOTICE.

King's Road, between Douglas and First Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

December 14, 1894. dec14

NOTICE.

Fort Street, between Wharf and Langley Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

Victoria, Dec 12, 1894. dec13

NOTICE.

Pembroke Street, between Douglas and Blanchard Streets, is closed to public traffic till further notice.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

December 27th, 1894.

NOTICE.

Douglas Street, from Pembroke Street to King's Road, is closed to public traffic.

E. A. WILMOT,
City Engineer.

oc8-tf

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

THE CIVIC ELECTIONS.

Greater Interest Taken in the Contest Than Usual—A Large Vote Polled.

Counting of Ballots Will Take Several Hours—State of Poll at 4:45 p. m.

Victoria destroyed the time-honored tradition about late sleeping on the part of her citizens this morning. The candidates for civic honors, and their name is legion, with their followers, were abroad early, for there was work ahead of them. It was the last day of the short and sharp municipal campaign, and all of the preliminary work, the toil of canvassing, the embarrassment of platform argument, the resentment of falsehood and the upholding of truth as different men see it, were before the people. The voters' innings had opened, and the white ballots of the people were beginning to record the popular verdict. The little mark "X" was king. X ain't much of a leter in the alphabet, and hasn't half the utility of "e" or "a," but it has its day under the Canadian (misnamed Australian) system of balloting. The hackman, who is a wonderful fellow on election day reported early, and executed his orders as only the faithful hackman can. The officers of election were not alone when the polls opened at 8 o'clock, and the stream of voters was steady all day. People voted early whether they voted often or not. A drizzling election day rain fell all day, but it did not in any way hinder the hustle for votes.

THE NORTH WARD.

There are a whole lot of voters in the north ward, and around the polling place in the city market there was a big crowd all day. Some of the candidates armed with lists were as busy as only an enthusiastic candidates can be, while others, beyond holding little short conferences with friends here and there did nothing. The ratepayers came first singly and in pairs, and then in larger numbers, and by one o'clock a good big vote had been polled. Everything was quiet and orderly, but a lot of work was being done and the indications point to a heavy vote. Predictions here as elsewhere were nearly worthless, and it was plainly evident that the guessers were swayed by personal preferences.

CENTRE WARD.

Down at the Barnes block, where the ratepayers of the centre ward are today picking three aldermen to represent them in the municipal council of 1895, there was every evidence of peace and quiet. At no time during the day did a very large crowd congregate. Ald. Styles and R. T. Williams appeared the most active in the canvass. The indications were that the ward would as is usual, poll a very fair vote. The day passed without any incident of note happening.

SOUTH WARD.

The contest in south ward was a rather keen one, and the ratepayers would have perhaps been better pleased if they could have voted for more than three candidates. At least that was the way one man expressed it, and it was a graceful compliment to the men who were running. A big vote was brought out, as a good personal canvass had been made by most of the candidates. The day passed very quietly and as elsewhere the arrangements for receiving the ballots were very satisfactory. There were no incidents of note.

MR. WILSON ASSAULTED.

Mr. Theo. Lubbe Forcibly Resents Some Public Utterances.

An unfortunate incident of the campaign was a personal altercation at the city hall early this forenoon between Keith Wilson and Theodore Lubbe, manager of the Esquimalt water works, in which the latter was the aggressor. It seems that the gentlemen have not been speaking for some time, and Mr. Lubbe took particular exception to some utterances of Mr. Wilson from the public platform. They met this morning just outside of the city hall entrance on Pandora street. The friends of Mr. Lubbe say Mr. Wilson spoke first, saying "Good morning," and Mr. Wilson avers that Mr. Lubbe said something and that he asked him what he said. There were a few sharp words, and Mr. Lubbe struck Mr. Wilson in the mouth. Hostilities were at that point stopped. The affair created considerable excitement and drew a good sized crowd. It was discussed at all the polling places. A few hours later the following circular was spread broadcast:

A MOUTHFUL OF ESQUIMALT WATER.

Mr. J. Keith-Wilson, candidate for the mayoralty, was standing in the hallway of the City Hall this morning, when Mr. Lubbe, of the Esquimalt Water Works Co., came up to him, swore at him and struck Mr. Wilson to the mouth and said: "Last night I would have broken your neck for what you said about me and the Water Works." Fellow citizens, vote for Keith-Wilson and keep down rowdyism.

Mr. Wilson, in discussing the matter with a Times reporter, said that it was an outrage. He claimed that he had been wilfully and brutally assaulted. He said that he would prosecute Mr. Lubbe for assault and took the preliminary steps toward having a summons served. The hope was expressed by friends of both that the trouble would be amicably settled.

A PARTIAL COUNT.

State of the Poll After a Half Hour's Count.

As the count will not be concluded for several hours the final result will not be known in time for publication to-night. But the following figures—which give the state of the poll after the officers have been counting for half an hour or so—will give an indication of the final result:

FOR MAYOR.

Teague	326
Wilson	243
Austin	119

SOUTH WARD.

Cameron	112
Chapman	98
Hall	106
Harris	102
Jardine	87
Munn	89
Wilson	125

NORTH WARD.

McMillan	113
McLellan	108
Braggs	97
Dwyer	86
Lewis	80
Humber	95
Kinsman	57
Boggs	55
Weldon	39
McNaughton	39
Levy	37
Allen	35
Blackett	10

CENTRE WARD.

R. T. Williams	237
Partridge	218
Humphrey	195
Vigelius	137
Styles	133
C. Williams	29
Morrison	20
Kelty	17

Quennell Elected.

Nanaimo, Jan. 17.—Mayor Quennell was elected to-day by 37 majority.

FIREFLIES.

Successful Experiments For the Purpose of Imitating Them.

One of the prettiest sights of a summer evening in the country is a meadow covered with a swarm of flitting fireflies. Many intensely practical people have laughed at any suggestion that the firefly light could be utilized in any way by man. Yet scientists have long been at work on the problem, and one of the number, Secretary Langley, of the Smithsonian Institution, has arrived at some startling conclusions. The light shed by these insects is the most economical illuminant in the world. It has no waste and no ever running meter. Moreover, it is 100 times as cheap as gas, which means that one pays a dollar for a cent's worth of light, and even with electricity the waste is enormous. With the firefly there is no waste by the production of heat.

This may seem rather strange to those who inseparably connect a light with some degree of heat manifestation, and this "cold light," if such it might be called, would be peculiarly adapted to a hot summer evening. It is probably simply the result of chemical action, which produces a phosphorescence. It is produced at one-four hundredth the cost of energy represented in a candle flame, and it is supposed to come from the slow combustion of a material secreted by the nervous organism of the insect. The temperature of the light giving organs is the same as that of other parts of the body.

In Professor Langley's experiments he took the insects, kept them in the dark all the time, dried them, preserved their eggs a long time and ground the dried substance to powder. In all these cases the application of moisture produced a light, proving the chemical origin of the phenomenon. To produce a light of equal brilliancy artificially would require a temperature of at least 2000 degrees. The most brilliant of the 150 varieties of animal life capable of producing a light of this character is the "cucujo," the famous firefly of the tropics. Thirty-eight of these yield one candle power. The natives of Cuba confine them in paper lanterns, and they have been used to take photographs by a two minute exposure of bromide plates.

These insects, or beetles, to speak exactly, were used by Professor Langley in experimenting. They begin life as a grub, and are variously called "skip-jacks" or "spring-tails." Damp evenings seem to be the most favorable time to observe their habits, as then they shine most brilliantly.

Nature having produced this most economical light, which in the most exaggerated instance cannot be made to affect the most delicate thermometer, seems to laugh at the feeble efforts of man to follow her plan. It is true that the Geissler tube, a plaything of the laboratory, will produce light without heat, but it is incapable of practical production. Scientists believe that ere long the secret of the wonderful light, which has been proved unlike the luminous calcium sulphide paint of commerce, will be discovered, with a result as revolutionary in the world of illumination as that caused by electricity.—Boston Journal.

A little girl was heard talking to her doll, whose arm had come off, exposing the saw dust stuffing. "You dear, good, obedient dolly, I knew I had told you to chew your food fine, but I didn't think you would chew it so fine as that."

THE POPE'S RESTORATIONS

Frescoes in the Vatican Brought to Light.

To Leo XIII. is due the correction of an act of vandalism that, apart from everything else, should make his name respected in the mind of every lover of art throughout the world, for it shows the refined tendency and the progressive ideas that animate him. The apartment in the Vatican that was occupied by Pope Alexander VI. is one known as the Salon Borgia, and was fameous 300 years ago for its frescoes from the brush of Pinturicchio, which were among the the most beautiful then in existance, the most vivid in their colors, the most graceful in there composition, but the Popes who succeeded Alexander VI. were shocked by the worldliness and beauty of these incomparable mural adornments, and one of them, history does not particularize, but it is safe to assume it was the very first that had the opportunity, caused them all to be obliterated by a heavy wash of solid color that concealed even the outlines of that which had been the admiration in earlier years of the artistic world. In addition to this outrageous descration bookcases were put up against every wall, nails were driven, and apparently deliberate carelessness was indulged in to the detriment of these frescoes.

But when Leo XIII. became the ruling spirit his scholarly mind recalled the former splendor of the Borgia apartment, and he determined to restore its original appearance if it were possible. The vandalism of 300 years ago would have appalled a less determined character, but the present Pope went to work with pavement taken up, and then he directed He had the bookcases removed, the pavementtaken up, and then he directed the talented Seitz, superintendent of the Vatican museums, to carefully remove the accumulations of centuries from the walls. This was done with the greatest delicacy possible, and soon a sufficient space was cleared to disclose the grandeur of that which had been lost to sight for so long. So soon as the prevailing character and coloring of the frescoes were learned, the Pope caused a new floor to be laid, made of faience, and which, in all respects, would harmonize with the decorations.

In the first salon, called the Salon of the Popes, because of the names of the many pontiffs that are inscribed upon the walls, M. Seitz has restored a serious of landscapes in delicate little frames all finished with exquisite fineness, but, unhappily, some of them are badly chipped and marred from the nails and other mutilations of the walls. Between these frames are handsome caryatides that go up to the frieze. The decorations in this room are by Perin del Vaga and Jean d'Udine.

The second salon is known as that of the Madonna, and is entirely the work of Pinturicchio. It is grand and superb. Covering the entire four walls from floor to frieze is an uninterrupted mass of paintings that is unequaled in its richness of color and the gorgeousness of its effect. The scenes are apparently painted upon no background of green stuff, over which runs a devious interlacing and golden arabesques.

The frescoes of the third salon, known as that of the Saints, are simple and only remarkable because of the fidelity to real tapestry.

The paintings of the fourth salon have suffered more than any others, and thus far they have only been able to restore the outlines of the frames, although sufficient of the pictures themselves are seen to understand that they were important and beautiful, but this particular salon had been transformed into a museum; heavy objects had been hung upon the walls, necessitating strong hooks or nails, and inscriptions had been mercilessly cut into the plaster, and, of course, destroyed whatever there was.—Philadelphia Times.

DO NOT LIKE SOLDIERING.

The Prejudice Against Military Occupation in Scotland.

There is said to be a traditional prejudice among the Scotch country folk against soldiering, especially in the north. I have been told that this is a survival from Culloden days, when the English dragoons earned for themselves an unenviable reputation. In some instances, too, local feeling among the quiet country folk is averse to the recruiting agent, possibly from a notion prevalent with some, but quite erroneous, that soldiers are less moral than the average of the civilian class they are taken from. To all this it may be answered that the Scotch are patriotic, but not inclined to militarism; that the red coat enters the army for wages rather than from warlike valor; that the operative classes are now better paid and better educated, and so on. But, all the same, the head and front of the recruiting difficulty in Scotland comes, I rather think, back to this: "We'll no pairt wi' oor leberty!"

In this connection, let me mention an incident illustrative of the martial spirit which sometimes animated the young Scotch recruit of former days. It was told me quite recently by a country gentleman, who at that time was adjutant of a distinguished Highland regiment. When the intending recruit was brought up to the orderly room for inspection by the commanding officer of the regiment, he was measured and found to be a trifle under the regimental standard of height. Nevertheless he was a strongly built and likely looking young fellow. The colonel reluctantly decided that the youngster could not be accepted, being too short, and thereupon informed him accordingly, at the same time expressing his regret. The recruit became much excited, and exclaimed: "Oh, col-nel, ye'll surely no turn me back. I'm wee but I'm wicked!" ("Wicked" meant in this case, Scottice, spunky, mettled.) The colonel stretched a point and passed him. —The Scottish Review.

YOUR OVERCOAT IS SHABBY

But you say you cannot afford to buy a new one. Now we are going to sell them at such prices that you can't afford to wear a shabby Coat.

Some that were $22.00	Now $16.00
Some that were $20.00	Now 13.50
Some that were $18.00	Now 12.50
Some that were $16.00	Now 11.00
Some that were $10.00	Now 10.00
Some that were $12.00	Now 8.00

It is seldom happens that such goods are found in the company of such prices, and as this array of Bargains can't remain long in camp, come early and get your choice.

S. REID,

122 Government Street,
Next New England Hotel.

THE LONDON LOAFER.

Sights That May Be Viewed in the Seven Dials Region.

Let some of our readers stroll slowly down Endell street, in the direction of St. Martin's Lane, and, wandering into St. Andrew's street, the centre of the Seven Dials, let him keenly observe the loafers in this district. There are many low taverns here, and standing outside he will notice groups of young men dressed in threadbare clothes of a dark color. What are they doing? Nothing in particular, and there they loaf from hour to hour, possibly discussing the fate of a gang of roughs, now in penal servitude, who used to haunt the alleys and courts, robbing and ill-treating passers-by, the aged in particular, until the Common Sergeant ordered them wholesome floggings and long terms of imprisonment a few months ago.

The reader need not, if young and vigorous, fear his perambulations in the slums in this locality, for these creatures are arrant cowards, and prefer onslaughts on drunken men and helpless women to attacking an able-bodied person, strong though they may be in numbers. If they notice a gold chain one glance from the owner will cower them, especially in the day time, for such loafers dread observation of any kind. The observer will find an hour's walk in these alleys very inviting if he is interested in these matters, and his knowledge of low types, and the difficulties in disposing of such, much increased.

He will notice a special class of loafers—elderly men with red noses, fat bodies and thin legs—leaning against the walls of these taverns. They do nothing all day, with the exception of an occasional visit within to drink with some generous friend, but lean against the doors or walls, apparently thinking of nothing but the last drop of rum, and longing for more. This is the finished article, the alcoholic criminal. Too diseased for work, (criminal pursuits), they remain here until the Union Infirmary receives them or the Charing Cross Hospital provides them with a bed, and thus they die, in most cases enlightening medical education and alcoholic pathology.—The Gentleman's Magazine.

PASSENGERS.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—Miss Jennie, H H Maden, Mrs Maden, J S Palmer, Jas Jackson, F G Richards, A Lowndes, R. Enwick, M Manly, Miss McGinnis.

CONSIGNEES.

Per steamer Rosalie from the Sound—M M Waitt & Co, R T Williams, R B Oxley, Fell & Co, D H Ross, A R Johnson.

DIED.

JONES.—On the 16th instant, Levina Jones, A native of St. John's, New Bronswick, aged 80 years.

The funreal will take place on Friday at 2 o'clock from her late residence, 85 Henry street, Rock Bay.

Dr. Price's Cream Baking Powder
World's Fair Highest Medal and Diploma.

General Steamship Agency.

THROUGH TICKETS

To and from All European Points

From Halifax.

Allan Line, Numidian	Feb. 2
Allan Line, Mongolian	Feb. 16
Allan Line, Laurentian	Mar. 2
Dominion Line, Oregon	Feb. 9
Dominion Line, Labrador	Feb. 23
Dominion Line, Vancouver	Mar. 9

From New York.

Cunard Line, Lucania	Jan. 26
Cunard Line, Etruria	Feb. 2
American Line, Chester	Jan. 30
American Line, Paris	Feb. 6
White Star Line, Majestic	Jan. 30
White Star Line, Adriatic	Feb. 6
North Ger. Lloyd, Ems	Jan. 29
North Ger. Lloyd, Lahn	Feb. 5
Anchor Line, Anchoria	Jan. 26
Anchor Line, Circassia	Feb. 8
Red Star Line, Belgenland	Jan. 30
Red Star Line, Rhynland	Feb. 13
Allan State Line, State of Nebraska	Jan. 31
Allan State Line, State of California	Feb. 14

Saloon fares from $40.00 to $90.00, according to steamer and location of berth. Second cabin, $25.00 to $40.00. Steerage, $10.00 to $25.00. Passengers purchasing through tickets save from $5.00 to $10 on each fare. Parties wishing to send for their friends can save $10.00 by purchasing through tickets here. For sailing list, steamer accommodation and all information, apply to GEO. L. COURTNEY, - - Agent, Victoria Cor. Fort and Government Streets.

AMUSEMENTS.

VICTORIA THEATRE

Three nights and Wednesday Matinee Commencing

MONDAY, JANUARY 21st,

The CALHOUN OPERA COMPANY

50 PEOPLE 50

In elaborate productions of popular comic operas as follows:
Monday, Jan. 21st, Czibulka's beautiful romantic masterpiece .....AMORITA
Tuesday, Jan. 22nd, Millocker's tuneful gem .....THE BLACK HUSSAR
Wednesday matinee, repetition of ..... AMORITA
Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, SAID PASHA
Popular prices, $1.00, 75c. and 50c.
Sale of seats opens to-morrow (Wednesday) morning at 9 o'clock at Jameson's.

FINNAN HADDIES,

NO. 1 MACKEREL,

in 1-2 bbls. and kits.

LABRADOR HERRING,

all newly arrived.

FRESH EASTERN OYSTERS,

received regularly.

Erskine, Wall & Co.,

Cor. Govt. and Fort Sts.

A Consignment of Brass Kettles

and Stands received to-day will be cleared out at cost.

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59 Government St.